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UNIONISTS CHEER ULSTER LEADER LEAVING HOUSE

Taken to Mean That Without
Consent Provision Party Will
Support Province in Armed
Resistance as Mr. Law Said

DEBATE INEFFECTIVE

LONDON—When in course of the home rule debate last night, Sir Edward Carson rose to leave the House to catch a boat for Ireland, the Unionist party rose to its feet and cheered him in the wildest manner. The action was meant undoubtedly to convey its adhesion to the statement made by Mr. Bonar Law earlier in the debate, that if the government did not agree to some form of settlement by consent to which the Unionist party could agree the whole weight of that party would be given to the support of Ulster in armed resistance.

The debate itself had its dramatic moments, but was otherwise completely ineffective. In opening it Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that he had endeavored to bring about a solution before the meeting of Parliament because he doubted the possibility of bringing one about in the heated atmosphere of the Commons. He also declared that he had told the prime minister that he would take great risks as leader of the opposition if no way of finding a tolerable solution could be arrived at.

After this he made a sudden offer of a referendum, which drew from Premier Asquith when he rose to speak a series of questions, the first as to whether there was to be plural voting, to which Bonar Law replied no. The next was as to whether the decision of the country was to be regarded as giving the government leave to attempt the coercion of Ulster, to which the reply was yes.

Finally it was asked whether Sir Edward Carson would persuade Ulster to agree to the verdict of referendum, to which Sir Edward replied by demanding a specific offer on the subject. As the result of this, the prime minister declared that he considered the government proposition more favorable to Ulster, and so, as far as he was concerned, the matter was ended.

As is usual in these debates, it was Sir Edward's speech which was awaited with greatest interest. If, he declared, the government had spoken its last word, if it meant that at the end of six years Ulster was to be put under the control of the Dublin Parliament, willingly or unwillingly, there was an end of everything and he might at once retire into Belfast.

As for Mr. Churchill's declaration that his action was that of criminal conspiracy, he had been engaged, if that was the case, in criminal conspiracy for two years in the face of the government, and the only reason why the government had not taken notice of his acts was because it was a cabinet of cowards.

As for the idea of the army being used for the coercion of Ulster, that simply meant that Ulster, which had always been on good terms with the army, was to be coerced by the army which had always been insulted by the rest of Ireland.

The army would probably do its duty if called upon, but that would not absolve the government for having used it for assassination. The way out of difficulty might, however, be indicated, possibly be found in the exclusion of Ulster during the preparation and introduction of some scheme of devolution, and in this way he gave a favorable reception to the amendment proposed by Mr. Pirie.

One really interesting speech which followed was that of Mr. Devlin. He is the strong man of the Nationalist party and for two years he has been silent in the House on this subject.

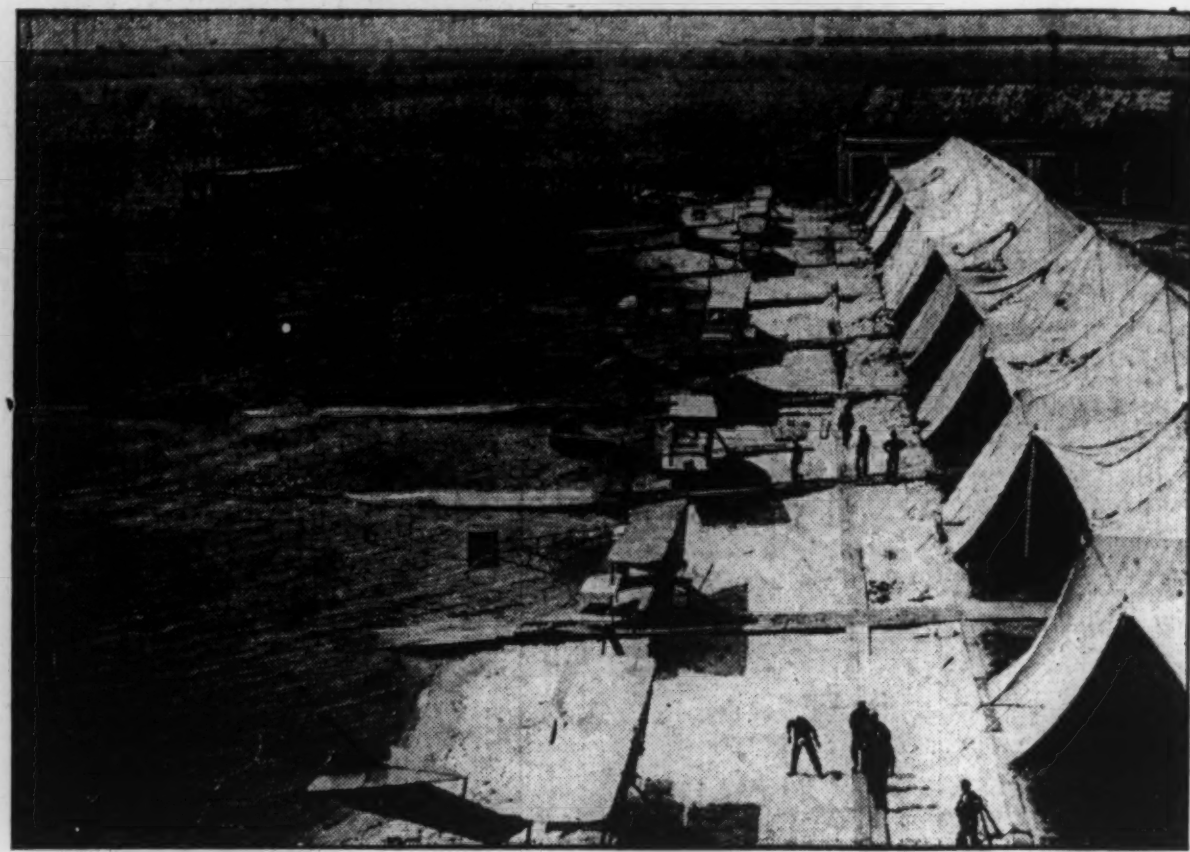
Speaking as an Ulster member, as one of the members for Belfast, he rose to denounce the threat of civil war in Ireland as a fraud and a sham. The whole business, he declared, was a masquerade which had been engineered from Ireland with Unionist money, and when the time came the whole agitation would collapse.

LABOR VICTORY IN TRANSVAAL LAID TO DEPORTATION ACTS

LONDON—The clean sweep of Rieff by the Labor candidates in the elections for the Transvaal provincial councils has come perhaps more as a surprise to the rest of the world than to South Africa. The result has undoubtedly been brought about by the underlying disapproval of the deportation tactics of the ministry, which has caused numbers of people who ordinarily are opposed to the Labor program to vote for its candidates.

What the exact composition of the new councils will be is still doubtful, but the fact that the Labor party has gained a bare majority will enable it to put into practice its policy of abolishing the property tax and sex qualifications with respect to franchise and of introducing the taxation of site values. The provincial councils control the education and the local government of

U. S. AIR CRAFT AT PENSACOLA, FLA.



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Navy hydro-aeroplanes and canvas hangars at gulf station

LOWER BUTTER MAY KEEP MILK PRICE DOWN

Dealers Do Not Believe Price
Will Be Raised From 31 to 33
Cents a Can of 8 1-2 Quarts
This Summer

TARIFF GIVES AID

With the price of butter decreasing gradually as a result of the new tariff rates, dealers in Boston today say they cannot see how the price of milk can be raised from 31 to 33 cents a can of 8 1-2 quarts this summer. Compared with last year's price, the quotations for the corresponding period being 33 cents as compared with 29 cents now. Large shipments of imported butter are on the way and these will tend to reduce the price still further.

The question arose through the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association asking the contributors for an increase of two cents a can for milk supplied to the Boston market. They say it costs as much to make milk during the summer as at any time the rest of the year and affirm that the farmers are united in demanding the advance.

The producers connected with the association say they are willing to refer the question of a fair and reasonable price to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The farmers are now receiving 40 cents a can and have offered to accept seven cents less during the summer, thus taking upon themselves the extra expense of handling milk in the summer months. It is claimed that the middlemen get as much in summer as in winter, yet the farmers receive a cent a quart less, the difference making thousands of dollars for the contractors above the small additional expense of milk handling in summer time.

Dr. Nelson C. Davis of the H. P. Hood Company believes there is no reason now for raising the price to consumers. He says the tendency of the butter market is a fair indication of the milk charges. He points out that considerable quantities of imported butter are coming in; this is bound to have its effect on produce in this section.

Quotations of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a month ago, he says, show a marked change. On Feb. 18, creamery extra was selling for 29 1/2 cents a pound; creamery first 27 to 28 cents, storage creamery extra 29 to 29 1/2, and storage creamery first 25 to 27 cents. On March 18, the figures were, creamery extra 26 cents, creamery first 24 to 25, storage creamery extra 25 to 26 1/2, and storage creamery first 23 to 24 cents.

the various provinces, but their legislation can be vetoed by the central government, which also controls their executives. In these circumstances the Labor victory is not so important as there has been a tendency to represent it. Its chief significance lies, perhaps, in the fact of the rallying of electors of all types to its standard as a protest against the action of the government.

VOCATION REPORT TO BE MADE SOON

WASHINGTON—April 2, at 10:30 has been set for the first meeting of the commission recently appointed by the President to investigate and report as to federal aid to vocational education. The commission will meet in the office of Chairman Senator Hoke Smith.

WORLD AIR RACE DEPOSIT IS MADE; SANCTION COMING

NEW YORK—By the depositing in a bank of \$150,000 in prize money, the condition upon which the Aero Club of America is understood to be willing to give its sanction to the around-the-world race at the Panama-Pacific exposition, next year, has been fulfilled, it was announced Thursday by Arnold Kruckman, manager of the exposition's bureau of aeronautics.

Mr. Kruckman notified the Aero Club officials here of the receipt of a telegram declaring the deposit had been made, which is to be followed by mail confirmation. The subject of sanction will come up before the club for final action next week.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES EFFECTIVE IN BAY STATE

System Now Installed at Every
Point on Half Cent a Pound
Basis in 25-Mile Radius

New intrastate express rates as approved by the interstate commerce commission recently are in effect today in this state giving every express point a system based on a charge of 50 cents for a hundred pounds within an average radius of about 25 miles.

The new rates are a modification of the interstate rates and are arranged especially to harmonize with the latter. On short haul business the rates are in most cases lower than the level that existed prior to Feb. 1 when the interstate rates went into effect.

The new tariffs effect a reduction for every express in this state except Boston which had these same rates Feb. 1 as a special favor over every other community in the country.

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT CANAL CROSSING LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

Members of Public Service and Harbor Boards Arrange
for Their Trip to Bourneale to Estimate Best Way
to Give Traffic Right Asked for Across Cape Ditch

Eight transportation experts constituting the public service and the harbor and land commissions leave tomorrow for Bourneale, Mass., to inspect the Cape Cod canal at that point and determine whether a tunnel, bridge or ferry is to be located there as a means of crossing. They will also inspect the operations at the canal, which is 75 per cent completed, probably visit the offices of the company constructing it, and get a thorough knowledge of the situation.

Final arrangements for the trip are being made today by Frederick N. Wells, secretary of the harbor and land commission and clerk of the joint board. The commission will first proceed to Buzzards Bay and in automobiles journey over the road alongside the canal to Bourneale. Here the canal will be viewed from all points and a thorough grasp of its needs obtained.

All along the eight miles of the canal from Buzzards bay to Barnstable bay the commissioners will make a close inspection. It is planned by the canal officials to connect the waters of both bays by July 1 and to celebrate the occasion with a pageant on July 4. Already there are two crossings over the canal, a bridge at Sagamore and one at Buzzards bay.

In the joint commissions to make the trip there will be Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, and George W. Bishop, Clinton White, Everett E. Stone and George

PLANNING BOARD MEETS TODAY TO MAP OUT WORK

What the Newly Appointed Civic
Bureau Proposes to Do and
How It Will Go About It Will
Be Discussed for First Time

TO INTEREST PUBLIC

Problems confronting the newly appointed city planning board will be discussed for the first time at its meeting late today. Ways and means of accomplishing its ultimate purpose as defined by the act establishing it will be outlined. While this is not the first meeting of the board, former meetings were devoted to the discussion of quarters and forming of a temporary organization.

At one of these meetings Ralph Adams Cram was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Cram will preside this afternoon. It is unlikely that a permanent organization will be formed until after May 1. (Continued on page eight, column one)

GOVERNOR WILL CONFER UPON TECH'S FUTURE

Governor Walsh expects to have a conference tomorrow with Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other officials of the institute, on the subject of developing the institute's work with special reference to this state. The meeting is to be held at the council chamber at the State House.

COMMISSIONERS TO INSPECT CANAL CROSSING LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

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W. Anderson, members of the public service commission, and William S. McNary, chairman, and George M. Harlow and Charles C. Paine members of the harbor and land commission. Commissioners Anderson and Stone will see the canal for the first time.

On the Children's Page of the Monitor for March 14, Secretary Daniels told of the Boy Scout advantages. The privilege of recommending this paper to young people and encouraging them to read the news it contains is highly estimated by those to whom certain young people are very dear.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING COPIES OF THE MONITOR
Up to 16 pages, in United States, 1c; to Foreign Countries, 2c
Up to 24 pages, in United States, 2c; to Foreign Countries, 3c
Up to 32 pages, in United States, 3c; to Foreign Countries, 4c
Up to 40 pages, in United States, 4c; to Foreign Countries, 5c
Up to 48 pages, in United States, 5c; to Foreign Countries, 6c

FEDERAL OWNED COAL MINES AND WIRES FAVORED

Representatives Take Favorable
Action on Resolve to Ask Con-
gress to Authorize Purchase of
Country's Fuel Supply

WOULD BUY PHONES

Committee Votes to Report Bill
Urging Government to Take
Over Telegraph and Other
Lines—Other Work

Favorable action was taken by the House today on the resolve introduced by Representative Morrill of Haverhill, Socialist, requesting Congress to enact legislation to provide for public ownership and operation of coal mines. The committee on federal relations had reported adversely on the measure.

The favorable action was taken on a rising vote of 46 to 32. There was no roll call it was understood because many members were absent on committee visits to other parts of the state. In the debate on the measure Representatives Carr and G. P. Webster, Progressives, and Representative McInerney, Democrat, favored the resolve and Representative White, Republican, opposed it.

In executive session at the State House this morning the Legislature committee on federal relations voted to report a bill on the resolution of Representative George E. Curran memorializing Congress for national ownership and operation of telephone and telegraph lines in the United States and requesting Massachusetts senators and congressmen to vote to secure it.

It was also voted to leave to withdraw on the petition of Benjamin Thompson for a resolve favoring an amendment to the United States two years instead of six years; also leave to withdraw on the resolutions of Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown recording the protest of the General Court of Massachusetts against the enforcement of the literacy test for the entrance of immigrants. This action was taken because of the other resolutions which have been reported and adopted by Senate and House, against the Burnett-Dillingham bill.

In the House today substitution of a (Continued on page five, column six)

ASSESSOR CHANGES EXPECTED; ONE IS OUSTED BY MAYOR

Fifty-nine appointments are to be made in the assessors department as the result of a reorganization campaign which Mayor Curley advanced this morning by the removal of Edward G. Richardson from a first principal assessorship, which pays \$4000. Immediately after this came the announcement that Frederick L. McGowan had resigned a similar position.

The mayor says Andrew A. Badaracco will not be reappointed to a second term as first principal assessor. His term ends April 1.

Fifty second principal assessors will be dismissed, it was stated by those close to the mayor, and their successors appointed within the next few days.

ROBERT LANSING TO BE SUCCESSOR OF JOHN B. MOORE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today selected Robert Lansing of New York as successor of the state department, succeeding John Bassett Moore, and Cone Johnson of Texas as solicitor for the same department in place of Joseph W. Folk.

Robert Lansing was born Oct. 17, 1864, at Watertown, N. Y., where he resides. He became a lawyer in 1889. He served as federal counsel in Behring sea arbitration and Behring sea claims, the Alaskan boundary tribunal, North Atlantic coast fisheries and arbitration at the Hague. He is a member of American and international societies and an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law.

Cone Johnson served for a number of years as state senator in Texas and was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Bailey.

BOSTON SEEKING COMMERCE AGENT

WASHINGTON—Boston Chamber of Commerce writes Representative Phelan inquiring his effort to obtain for Boston a commercial agent from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Pitts-
burgh is also trying to get one. Mr. Phelan speaks before the Lynn Chamber of Commerce March 30.

WOONSOCKET WEAVERS STRIKE

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—The weavers of the Montrose Woolen Company, numbering about 50, struck yesterday, because of an unsatisfactory working schedule.

AGADIR CRISIS ADDED TO OTHER CHARGES AGAINST M. CAILLAUX

Committee of Investigation Into the Rochette Affair Applies for the Powers of a Regular Court—M. Monis Resigns His Seat in the French Cabinet

of his influence as prime minister to induce his cabinet, which was in favor of accepting it, to reject it on grounds that the arrangement would have been tantamount to a surrender of the Congo to Germany without compensation.

It was M. Caillaux, insists he himself, who essentially prevented the surrender of French territory to Germany, and yet it is he who has been accused of making this surrender. As for the "affaire Rochette" the culprit was an employee of the railway restaurant at Melun. He became a promoter and eventually made a profit of some 1,750,000,000 francs by a system of bolstering up one company after another as it became bankrupt by the flotation of a new company.

The accusation against M. Caillaux is that he induced M. Monis, who was then prime minister, to interfere with the course of justice in an endeavor to enable Rochette to escape under the statute of limitation. The principal evidence in this is apparently the Fabre document read by M. Barthou to the Chamber.

This matter will, however, now come before a committee of the Chamber under the presidency of M. Jaures, which is sitting to investigate it. This committee has applied for the powers of a regular court, but this is not likely to be granted to it by the Senate.

M. Ribot, speaking yesterday in the Senate, declared that he thought it would be right to endow the committee with powers respecting perjury on part of witnesses called before it, but that to endow it with the powers of arrest and confinement would be to place judicial power in the hands of party politicians which might be used for party ends.

The committee has decided to sit every day and it will call before it not only M. Caillaux and M. Monis but Procureur-General Fabre and the president of the criminal court of appeal, Bidault de Lisle. For the purpose of giving evidence before it M. Monis has resigned his portfolio as minister of marine and his duties have been taken over temporarily by M. Lebrun, minister for the colonies.

In resigning his portfolio, M. Monis is following the example of Leon Bourgeois, who resigned from the ministry of justice in order to give evidence during the Panama scandals. Immediately his evidence had been given M. Bourgeois resumed his portfolio, but it seems very doubtful whether M. Monis will return to the cabinet.

BOSTON & MAINE TO ASK HIGHER PASSENGER RATE

Interstate Commerce Board and
Public Service Commission of
New England States, New
York and Canada Petitioned

TO ADD ONE MILLION

Revenue From New Freight
Rates Beginning April 1 Esti-
mated at \$500,000, Doubled if
Last Proposal Is Allowed

Boston & Maine railroad officials are preparing to file higher passenger tariffs with the interstate commerce commission and the various railroad commissions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York and Canada following conferences with these organizations. It is expected that this new source of revenue, if approved, will add as much again as the new and increased freight rates that are to go into effect April 1, which are calculated to bring in at least \$500,000.

Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor, and Benjamin Campbell, vice-president of the Boston & Maine road, have been holding conferences with the public service commission of Massachusetts lately on the passenger rate question. They have also been meeting the board of railroad commissioners of Maine, the public service commission of New York, the board of railway commissioners of Canada, the public service commissions of New Hampshire and Vermont and the interstate commerce commission.

Many more meetings will be necessary, the officials say before they perfect the new schedules. The adjustment of the passenger rates will be in accordance with the agreement reached by the associated railroad commissions and Charles A. Prouty, then a member of the interstate commerce commission, meeting in Boston recently.

While the railroad officials are following the recommendations made by the commissions there are certain rate laws in each state that must be taken into consideration and it is for this reason that the many conferences are necessary. The railroad commissions have very wide powers today and are able to specify to the railroad certain conditions that the new rates schedule shall meet.

The officials are seeking therefore to find out just what differences exist and what the desires of the commissions are so that a tentative program may be laid out, preparatory to the final draft of the new rates.

The railroad officials will not divulge the character of the new passenger rate schedule at this time. They state that the present stage is one of adjustment and not of publicity.

The new tariffs for the increased freight rates have been posted in the freight stations. These also have followed the process of conference and filing with the commissions. The changes cover the class rates and according to Mr. Rich nobody will notice them; they will help some and add a little to some others. The increases range from low increases to as high as 10 per cent.

The Boston & Maine is not joining with the other roads of the country according to Mr. Rich in asking for the general five per cent increase in rates as it has a special problem of its own to meet that is more serious than the other roads.

REPRESENTATIVES' PLAN ACCEPTED IN JAPAN CONFERENCE

TOKIO—The deadlock between the House of Representatives and the House of Peers over the question of the naval estimates was discussed yesterday in a joint conference consisting of 10 representatives of each house.

The chairman of the conference, who has no vote, is elected by lot, and as the lot fell on a member of the House of Peers, the proposal of the peers for a reduction of 70,000,000 yen, as against 40,000,000 yen proposed by the House of Representatives, was rejected.

As this decision is final, there being no appeal, the government will obtain its estimates with the smaller reduction proposed by the House of Representatives.

GREECE DECIDES ON DREADNOUGHTS FOR HER NAVY

ATHENS—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the minister of marine announced that the government had decided on the laying down of three dreadnoughts, one of which was already in the course of construction, three armored cruisers and a corresponding number of destroyers.

The program thus announced received the enthusiastic support of the entire House as an absolute necessity for the protection of greater Greece.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

Albania Progress Is Hoped for Under the New Rule

TURKEY SAID TO HAVE KEPT COUNTRY BACK

Many Austrians Reside There and if Settled Conditions Obtain, the Prospects of Many Visitors Are Declared Good

EASTER TRIP PLANNED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Albanian delegation visited Vienna on its return journey from Neuwed, where the throne of Albania was offered to the new prince. The members, with Essad Pasha at their head, have been feted everywhere, and the Viennese who have come into contact with them have had some chance of getting acquainted with them.

Most of those who met members of the delegation were not very favorably impressed with the men, who form the most important subjects of the new ruler. The Austrians are a quiet, mild people, and have perhaps little sympathy with the feelings of these wild mountaineers, who are accustomed to defend their rights with weapons.

There is every reason for the general belief that the new monarch has undertaken a very complicated task; but it might at the same time be argued that, judging by the past, the sympathies of the Balkan peoples are in favor of German princes. They certainly have adapted themselves with great facility to conditions down south, and have shown themselves capable rulers of half-civilized folk.

It is frequently said in Vienna that instead of the prince civilizing his people, his subjects impart some of their national character to their ruler, and he becomes much less a polished aristocrat than the determined governor of a turbulent people.

The new ruler of Albania was only expected in Durazzo on March 14, this last delay being probably due to the state of the palace, which had at least to be made presentable before the state entry was made. Reports say that the country is very wild indeed, but it must be remembered that there are many Austrians living there in one capacity and another, and that the Albanians probably regard the strangers who have come to occupy the country since last spring as a source of income.

All food is very dear and it is certain that the peasants are making the best of the opportunity to replenish their empty coffers. If the country remains settled there is every prospect of its being visited by many people. Only a short time ago an Easter trip which is to include Albania, Crete, and Egypt, was arranged for professors and students of the Vienna University.

It is expected that university professors from other parts of Austria-Hungary may also join the party, and that the first point will be Trieste, where the members will assemble. The company will then proceed to Durazzo, where a deputation of members will be received by the Prince, and a sojourn in the capital will be made, while the professors study the new kingdom and its administration.

The mere fact that such a journey is contemplated seems to indicate that peace is expected to reign, and the supposition that affairs in the new kingdom must go badly will perhaps not be justified.

It is clear that all progress was determinedly opposed under Turkish rule. People who traveled in the Balkans in the interest of various trades, and who have no object in condemning the Turk, whom they respect for his prompt settlement of debts and as being an excellent merchant, often speak of the utter impossibility of any of Turkey's subject races developing on any lines.

No schools were permitted, roads were left to fall into disrepair, the fewer communications the better, being the Turk's idea, as then the various tribes were not able to join forces and could not combine against him. Also the system of farming taxes and thus preventing the peasant from becoming rich, hindered progress. It may be now that development is possible the small Balkan states will show an unexpected prosperity.

The Serbs, of whom much evil was prophesied in Vienna, especially under the present King, have not justified these predictions, for Serbia is consolidating rapidly. When she obtains the principal control of her railways, including the Orient railroad, which she intends to do at all costs, it is probable that her commercial progress will be still more rapid. It is, therefore, possible that Albania, seeing the rewards of industry and peace, on the other side of the border, will follow the example of her neighbor, and that the country may flourish under the beneficent rule of the Prince.

In an interesting speech His Excellency referred to the progress made by South Australia during his five years' residence as vice-regal representative. Dealing particularly with the active railway construction policy pursued he said:

"When we look upon what has been already accomplished and note the increasing prosperity which has accompanied the construction of the through lines of railway communication completed during recent years, we must conclude that it is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of this question of railway construction."

"Although the exploitation of mineral wealth always gives a tremendous impetus to the material welfare, which should be recognized, and which can scarcely be overstated, yet the greatest advantages are to be found in the splendid tracts of country suitable either for agricultural or pastoral purposes, situated in various directions to the north and west and to the southeast, needing only railway communication to insure their settlement and the consequent opening up of fresh fields for the profitable investment of capital and labor. Much has been done during the last five years in the direction of opening up new districts and settling a farming population on the land."

The escort, carrying the colors, and headed by the band, marched by the way of Lime street, Ranelagh street, Church street and Lord street, to the Exchange flags, where they formed a guard of honor.

On the invitation of the lord mayor, who was accompanied by the lady mayor, members of the city council, officers of the territorial force, and others interested, assembled in the town hall, and marched in processional order to the Nelson monument. The ceremony there was brief, but the historic colors (one is the King's color, and the other bears the words, "Liverpool Local Militia," surmounted by the rose of Lancaster, the shamrock, and the thistle) received a dignified and impressive welcome to the city. They had been carefully preserved, and though the silk was faded, the original lines were discernible.

Mr. Foulkes, in presenting the colors to the lord mayor, said that in the year 1809, at a time when England was placed in a serious danger of invasion, local militia regiments were formed, and in most cases embodied the then existing volunteer corps. In Lancashire, over 6000 officers and men transferred their services from the volunteers to the local militia, leaving only 60 in the volunteers.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Foulkes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as historic relics.

GENERAL LYAUTEY CALLS MOROCCAN WORK JUST BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—General Lyautey, the resident general of Morocco, who is at present in Paris, attended a reception given in his honor by the society of Etudes Algériennes. In a speech of reply to some compliments addressed to him on his work in North Africa by Etienne Flandin, he declared that optimism with regard to Morocco was out of place. Administration, he said, was still in a chaotic state.

"What I dread most," he declared, "is that it should become considered that the work of pacification is terminated, when in reality it is merely beginning. We only hold the plain, at present, and when Taza is occupied, which I hope will be carried out under the best conditions possible, we shall then have to deal with the mountain."

"Only by holding the mountain can we hope to keep the plain. Many battles will still have to be fought, it is the natural and inevitable consequence of the French occupation of Morocco."

ITALIAN TROOPS ADVANCE IN LYBIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—Telegrams from Lybia show that the Italian troops under General Ameglio have made a further advance in the direction of Cardasi, a village to the southeast of Shleidema. After severe fighting the enemy's encampment was carried and Cardasi occupied. The rout of the Arabs is stated to have been complete. Casualties on the side of the natives are reported as severe.



(Reproduced by permission of the Liverpool Courier)

Lord mayor of Liverpool accepting on behalf of city old militia colors for years in Tower of London

NEW TASMANIA LINE IS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The minister of lands, the Hon. E. Mulcahy, has made his first journey over the line of new road from Waratah, Mt. Bischoff, to the sea coast at Table cape, part of which has been constructed. The minister is satisfied that the road will open up a splendid area of one of the finest forest countries in the state, and has stated that the £15,000 required to complete the construction will be made available as quickly as possible.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA RAILWAY WORK PRAISED BY GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—His Excellency the governor of South Australia, Sir Day Hord Bosanquet, whose term of office will shortly expire, was entertained at a farewell luncheon on the occasion of a recent visit to Port Pirie, the second seaport in importance of the state.

In an interesting speech His Excellency referred to the progress made by South Australia during his five years' residence as vice-regal representative. Dealing particularly with the active railway construction policy pursued he said:

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LIVERPOOL RECEIVES HISTORIC COLORS OF NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The colors of the old Liverpool Local Militia (1809-16), which have lain in the armories at the Tower of London for 40 years, were formally handed over to the lord mayor of Liverpool, recently, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens, and they are to be placed in the "local" room of the museum as an interesting relic of the days when the patriotism of Liverpool, like that of the rest of the country, was roused against the ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte.

There were two ceremonies. The first took place on the eastern platform of St. Georges hall. The colors, which had been brought down from London by Charles Foulkes, curator of the armories, Tower of London, were formally handed over to an escort of 180 men of the King's Liverpool regiment, who have just taken up their quarters at Seaford barracks. Captain Beamen was in command.

The escort, carrying the colors, and headed by the band, marched by the way of Lime street, Ranelagh street, Church street and Lord street, to the Exchange flags, where they formed a guard of honor.

On the invitation of the lord mayor, who was accompanied by the lady mayor, members of the city council, officers of the territorial force, and others interested, assembled in the town hall, and marched in processional order to the Nelson monument. The ceremony there was brief, but the historic colors (one is the King's color, and the other bears the words, "Liverpool Local Militia," surmounted by the rose of Lancaster, the shamrock, and the thistle) received a dignified and impressive welcome to the city. They had been carefully preserved, and though the silk was faded, the original lines were discernible.

Mr. Foulkes, in presenting the colors to the lord mayor, said that in the year 1809, at a time when England was placed in a serious danger of invasion, local militia regiments were formed, and in most cases embodied the then existing volunteer corps. In Lancashire, over 6000 officers and men transferred their services from the volunteers to the local militia, leaving only 60 in the volunteers.

The Liverpool local militia were disbanded about 1816, the colors being returned to the Tower of London, where they had remained. On behalf of His Majesty's first commissioner of works, Mr. Foulkes asked the lord mayor to commit the colors to his keeping assured that they would be preserved as historic relics.

GENERAL LYAUTEY CALLS MOROCCAN WORK JUST BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—General Lyautey, the resident general of Morocco, who is at present in Paris, attended a reception given in his honor by the society of Etudes Algériennes. In a speech of reply to some compliments addressed to him on his work in North Africa by Etienne Flandin, he declared that optimism with regard to Morocco was out of place. Administration, he said, was still in a chaotic state.

"What I dread most," he declared, "is that it should become considered that the work of pacification is terminated, when in reality it is merely beginning. We only hold the plain, at present, and when Taza is occupied, which I hope will be carried out under the best conditions possible, we shall then have to deal with the mountain."

"Only by holding the mountain can we hope to keep the plain. Many battles will still have to be fought, it is the natural and inevitable consequence of the French occupation of Morocco."

ITALIAN TROOPS ADVANCE IN LYBIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME.—Telegrams from Lybia show that the Italian troops under General Ameglio have made a further advance in the direction of Cardasi, a village to the southeast of Shleidema. After severe fighting the enemy's encampment was carried and Cardasi occupied. The rout of the Arabs is stated to have been complete. Casualties on the side of the natives are reported as severe.

APPRENTICE PLAN USED IN GERMANY IS URGED BY SCOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a meeting held recently in Edinburgh under the auspices of the Edinburgh Association of Science and Arts, Mr. McDonald said that Germany had become a great industrial and manufacturing nation on account of the general efficiency of her workmen, and that they would do well to study the German methods of training apprentices.

The training consists of two parts, first the training in manual or routine operations given to the apprentice in the workshop, factory and so on, and second, the training obtained in the trade or continuation schools where he learns the theory and principles of his trade.

Compulsory attendance at a trade or continuation school is considered of great importance and goes on continuously throughout the period of apprenticeship, which usually lasts four years. At the end of this time the apprentice must pass an examination to show he is a competent workman.

There are also special restrictions on masters regarding the employment of apprentices, and under penalty of fine or imprisonment the master sees that apprentices are taught their trade and attend a continuation school. The most complete and highly organized system is to be found at Munich.

INDIA-CEYLON SEA PASSAGE IS MUCH REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The sea passage between India and Ceylon has now been reduced from 150 miles to 22 miles. For the last 30 years schemes have been proposed for making possible direct communication, and on Feb. 24 this result was at last accomplished.

The South Indian Company has extended the line from its former terminus at Mandapan to Dharuskodi point at the southern extremity of the island of Rameswaram. This line crosses the straits between the island and the mainland by a viaduct, with an opening bridge allowing coasting vessels to pass through. Three ferry steamers, with a speed of 18 knots, built by Messrs. A. J. Inglis and fitted with turbines and helical gearing, maintain communication between Dharuskodi point and the north of Manar island.

Finally a new line built by the Ceylon government completes the connection to Madawachi in Ceylon. Many advantages will result from the completion of this scheme, among others the interchange of coolie labor between Ceylon and India will be facilitated.

BRITANNIA AIRSHIP FUND IS INCREASING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting of the Britannia airship executive committee was held recently at the Hotel Cecil. Captain Hawtrey Cox, the chairman, announced that since the previous meeting he had received a promise of £750 from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., making a total of donations promised and received of over £1900, in addition to the donation announced by Mr. Ralli at the opening meeting.

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STANDARD FOR VICTORIA WHEAT CAREFULLY MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—What is known as the "F. A. Q." (fair average quality) standard for Victorian wheat for the present year has been fixed at 62½ pounds to the bushel, last year's standard being 63 pounds, although the F. A. Q. is judged not on weight alone, other indications of quality receiving full consideration.

This annual standard is struck by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the corn trade committee, from a quantity of wheat made up of small samples taken from every wheat growing center in Victoria, the amount forwarded from each district being based on the estimated yield from that district as indicated from the government statistician's returns, and all the samples being thoroughly mixed with a wooden spade.

An imperial bushel measure is then filled to the brim from the bulk mixture and carefully weighed, the process being repeated three times. The whole heap is then retained as standard of Victorian wheat in case of disputes between shippers and consignees.



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CASE

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"Bunny Pulls the Strings," 8. CASTLE.—"The Crisis," 2:30, 8:30 daily. COLONIAL.—"The Little Cafe," 8. COURT.—"Pretty Mrs. Smith," 8:15. HOLLES.—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8. KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, daily, 2, 7:45. MAJESTIC.—"Within the Law," 8:10. PARK.—"Fanny's First Play," 8. PLYMOUTH.—"Under Cover," 8:05. SHUBERT.—"Tolant," 8. TREMONT.—Raymond Hitchcock, 8.

Other Entertainments

Tremont Temple.—"David Copperfield," films, 2, 8, daily. Mechanics building.—Motor truck show. Symphony hall.—Newman describes Rome, 8:15. Copley hall.—Exhibition of portraits by contemporary painters.

Concerts

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., John M. Cornack, tenor.

Boston Opera House

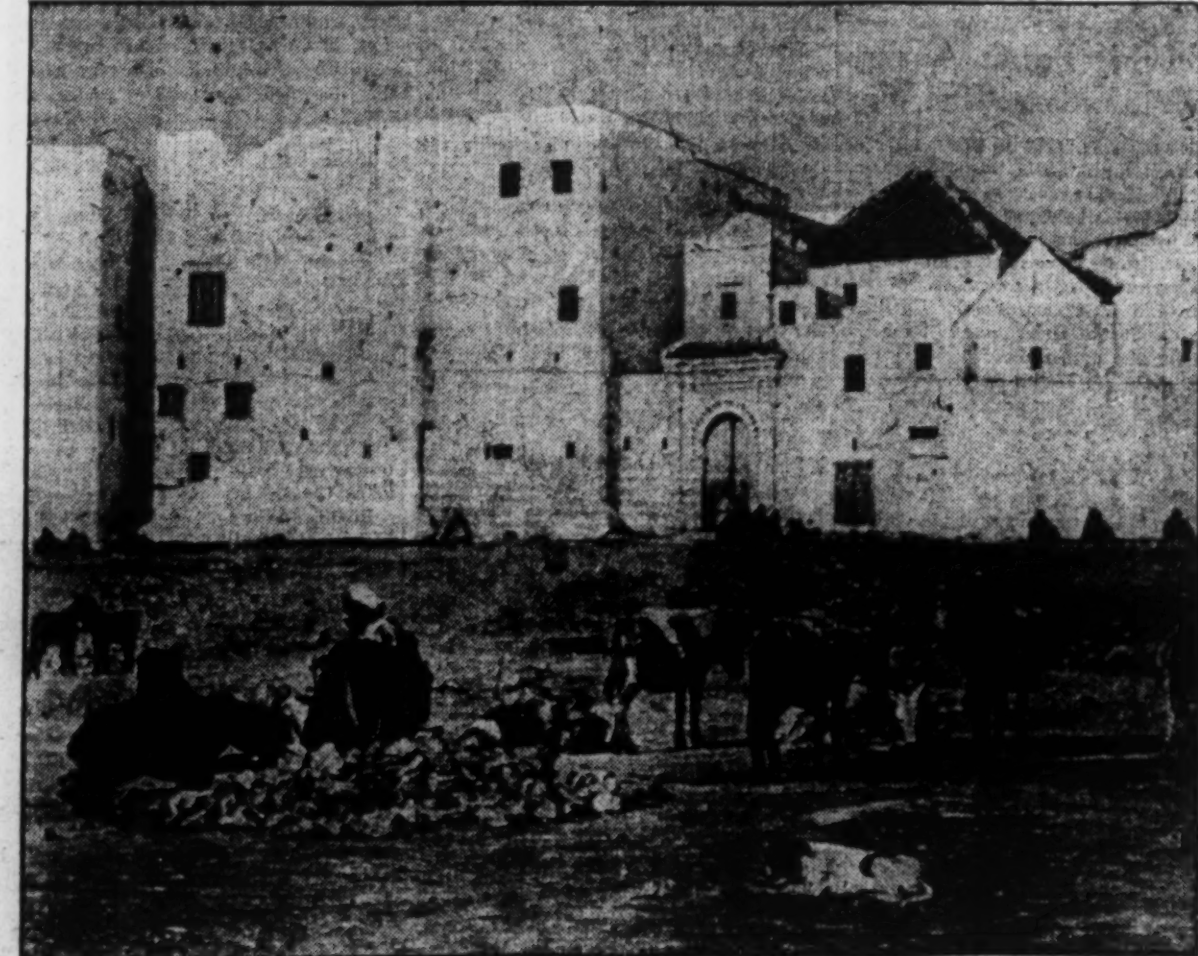
Friday, 8 p. m., "Rigoletto." Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Tosca," followed by first act of ballet "Coppelia"; 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."

NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate." BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr. BOOTH.—"Omar." COHEN.—"Potash and Perlmutter." COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay." COURT.—"Fog o' My Heart." EMPIRE.—Miss Maude Adams. GAITHER.—"Along Came Ruth." LIBERTY.—"Sari." LITTLE.—"The Philanderer." PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count." SHUBERTS.—"A Thousand Years Ago." HUDSON.—Miss Margaret Anglin. THIRTY-NINTH.—"Too Many Cooks." WALLACKS.—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM.—Weber and Fields. ELA KATONE.—Ethel Barrymore, "Tante." FINE ARTS.—"Prunella." GRAND.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate." HILTON.—Donald Brian. OLYMPIC.—"Argyle Case." POWERS.—Ruth Chatterton.



(Reproduced by permission)

Typical group in the Feddan, Tetuan, Morocco, where French are spending large sums of money

Sale of Honors Reports Hold British Attention

NO SECRET MADE OF PURCHASES IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Prices Paid for Peerages Said to Have Varied from £150,000 to £400,000 While Baronetcy Goes for Only £50,000

REGULATION IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent debate in the House of Lords, which is to be followed by a further discussion in the House of Commons, has concentrated public attention on the scandals known as the sale of honors.

There is a certain grim satire in the fact that a thing which can be purchased should be regarded as an honor, but inasmuch as the world in general does not know that they have been purchased, the peerages, baronetcies, and knightships which have been purchased, impose upon the public as being the result of merit, rather than of hard cash.

In the debate in the House of Lords, no secret at all was made of the fact that these purchases take place. Lord Ribblesdale, a Liberal peer, who has also been a party whip, made light of the whole affair, and described his own experiences of the gentlemen who wish to obtain honors in this way, with a humor which moved the House to laughter. His fund of anecdote was augmented by that of Lord Willoughby de Broke, the leader of the Conservative "Die Hards," who explained that he had himself successfully endeavored to finance a national undertaking in very much this way.

Lord Ribblesdale warned the House against adopting the morals of Mr. Pecksniff, but, as a matter of fact, he was really endeavoring to induce it to adopt the humor of Mr. Weller, and neither of these are likely to add to the prestige of Parliament.

Something was made in the debate, and a good deal has been made outside the debate, of the danger to the constitution offered by the opportunity of corrupting members of Parliament in this way. As a matter of fact, it would really be impossible to affect the balance of power in the Lords by any such methods.

Upper House Called Safe

The Conservative majority is already so enormous, and the Liberal recruits gravitate so steadily to the Conservative ranks, that it is impossible to conceive a system of corruption which could affect the voting power of the Upper House. Where the real danger does come in is in the easy means provided for replenishing the party war chests, and so placing enormous sums at the disposal of the whips for ulterior purposes.

Inasmuch, however, as both sides are equally to blame in the matter, it may be that some reform will be forthcoming. The facts, so far as they are known, about the party funds are significant. That they are colossal, nobody doubts; that they are practically entirely at the disposal of the whips, every one knows. Almost the most significant part of the matter is the manner in which the prime ministers, on either side, carefully ignore their existence and decline in any way to be mixed up in their administration.

During the Marconi inquiry, in June last, it was admitted that the Liberal party funds were entirely at the disposal of the chief whip, and that when he handed over to his successor, he did not even mention the purchase of these securities to him. So completely personal is the control of the funds, that the new whip declared that the finances of the party were, as they should be, at the uncontrolled discretion of the chief whip.

In these circumstances, it is not remarkable that extraordinary stories should be current as to the sums given for titles, and as to the means by which the party war chests are replenished. Sometimes, a recipient of an honor, who feels that he has been charged too much, will become communicative, and then stories begin to go round, as Mr. Bowles has pointed out, in his article on the subject in his new review, of how one person gave £50,000 for a baronetcy, and another £150,000 for a peerage; indeed peerages are declared to have been purchased at no less than £400,000.

No wonder, if these sums find their way into the party war chest, the prime ministers are not particularly anxious to know how such funds are accumulated, and that they are allowed to remain legally the personal possession of the chief whip, to be used as he may direct.

These stories were, some years ago, brought to the notice of the public by a member of the House, H. C. Lea, in a letter to the Times. Not satisfied, indeed, with this, Mr. Lea went on to assert that members whose electioneering expenses had been paid out of the party funds, were reproached by the party whips for a breach of agreement, if their votes were not given as the government desired.

Lord Robert Cecil, who hates the very sound of a job, brought the matter before the House, with the result that a debate took place on the subject. But though the prime minister and former prime minister both spoke, neither of them attempted to deny, or even to question, the accuracy of Mr. Lea's statements, and Lord Robert's motion was buried by the simple process of a motion to proceed with the business of the day.

Mr. Bowles tells some stories in his

article even more amusing than those confided to the Upper House by Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Willoughby de Broke. One of these stories is of a gentleman who applied to the head whip for a peerage, and involved that official in a correspondence, in the course of which the whip, gently but firmly, hinted that, when a gentleman was made a peer, the party funds were supposed to benefit.

The applicant questioned this, and as a result, the head whip closed the correspondence, as he thought, with the remark that he was afraid that the gentleman's undoubted claim would remain ungratified. He appears to have been considerably astonished when he received a further letter, explaining that if the peerage were not gazetted in the next birthday honors, the correspondence would be sent to the papers. According to Mr. Bowles, the peerage was gazetted.

Three Honor Classes

It may be said that there are three classes of honors. First, the honors given for undoubted services, without any payment or suspicion attached to them. Second, the honors given in return for donations to national undertakings, the price in these cases being declared to be quite moderate. Thirdly, the honors purchased by people with no claim at all, in which case the payment is understood to be frequently an exceedingly heavy one. Occasionally, it is true, a prime minister arises who scrutinizes the names submitted to him for honor, with an altogether unwelcome thoroughness.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman both earned this reputation, and it is commonly understood that more than one expectant claimant suffered severe disappointment at their hands. Ordinarily, however, there is no particular difficulty about the matter. A few years ago, a considerable newspaper deal was under consideration. It was necessary to raise a very considerable sum, if it was to be carried through. The members of the party concerned were applied to for financial support, but, not unnaturally, did not see the force of the appeal. It was then resolved to attempt to raise the money in the usual way. At least three well-known wealthy commoners were invited to enter the Upper House, in return for the necessary payment, which amounted to some £80,000. Not one of them would consider the offer for a moment, and so the deal fell through.

There is today more than one well-known commoner who, if he opened his mouth, might tell some quaint stories of how such transactions are worked. Talking, not very long ago, to a representative of the Monitor, one of these admitted that he had been approached over and over again by agents, who desired that he should purchase a coronet. These agents, he explained, were quite numerous, and the terms they offered were equally varied, but in each case, the commission to be received by them was considerable. His own politics were to them a negligible quantity; the question was not in the least how he would vote, but how much he would pay.

In the course of some 20 years, the price, in his experience, had gone up considerably. There was a time when a barony might have been had for £30,000, but today, as much as £75,000 was being given for a baronetcy, while peerages were going at anything from £100,000 upwards. So marked, indeed, had been the rise in prices, that, he explained, he had felt bound to point out to one of the latest of his visitors that really what was wanted in the matter was an honors tariff reform act.

This is how the matter stands today, and whether the recent publicity given to the question will have the effect of stopping the trade, or whether it will continue after a decent interval, is a question which ought to concern not only the members of the House of Lords, but that section of the public which is interested in electoral purity.

VICTORIA HOTELS LOSING LICENSES

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—During the year 1913 the Victorian licenses reduction board closed 96 hotels, making a total of 710 hotels closed in seven years. Compensation paid by the remaining hotels amounted to £344,952 or £485 per hotel. The hotels closed were mostly non-residential and lived by bar trade alone. The effect of the board's work during these years has been very effective in eliminating the bad hotels and lessening crime, and a great improvement has taken place in the conduct and management of hotels generally.

ODD SITUATIONS PRODUCED BY CLERICALISM IN ITALY POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—A curious case arose recently in the Chamber of Deputies when the Hon. Miglioli announced himself a Catholic Syndicalist. As the Vatican from force of circumstances and from convictions does not favor syndicalism, the Hon. Miglioli's announcement is not supposed to have been received with much pleasure in some quarters.

Another case of a different kind but involving clericalism in politics, has arisen in that of the Hon. Fracacreta, deputy for San Severo. It is stated that the deputy expressed his independence on the subject of voting for the measure providing for the precedence of the civil marriage ceremony, whatever threats might be made.

Thereupon the bishop of the diocese is reported to have published what appears

POLLING DAY BILL ADVANCED BY THE BRITISH

House of Commons Orders Second Reading on Measure Proposing Uniform Election for All Excepting Universities

NAVY BUDGET A TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—An effort such as would be described by its opponents as "tinkering with" and by its supporters as "amending" the law governing parliamentary elections, was considered by the House of Commons, recently, when the second reading of the parliamentary elections (polling day) bill was moved by Sir Harry Verney.

The object of this measure is to provide for the taking of all the pollings at a general election, with the exception of those for the universities, on a single day, which is to be Saturday. The discussion aroused little interest. Legislators spread themselves "within the precincts" and simply walked into their pre-decided lobbies at the sound of the division bell.

Sir Harry Verney is an effective speaker, and put his case well. Business men would welcome the change, he said, for at present the normal life of the country was disturbed at election times for fully a month.

Sir Frederick Banbury opposed the measure almost indignantly, and when Herbert Samuel, who gave it his support on behalf of the government, remarked that the junior member for the city opposed bills "by force of habit," the jibe appealed to many as being humorously near the truth. After a vigorous speech in opposition from Scott Dickson, the bill was read a second time by a majority of 63.

On the following Monday, after the week-end's respite, the House engaged in a discussion on the supplementary naval estimates. Mr. Churchill was, of course, the figure of the hour, and whatever may be said for or against his policy, his speech in justification of his expenditure over estimate of £2,500,000 was an example of lucidity and effective expression.

The chief causes for the increased expenditure, the first lord explained, were the oil reserves, aircraft, increase in wages, acceleration of the naval program and in the work of the contractors. Into all these questions Mr. Churchill went fully, but at the commencement of his remarks, in view of the opportunity which would shortly be afforded when the general estimates were presented, he deprecated most strongly any discussion on the general question of armaments, such as had been foretold in the press as probable.

The postulate underlying his whole speech was that the money was required to carry out the policy already sanctioned by the House and that consequently there was little more to be said. The House, however, found a great deal to say.

Arthur Lee, a civil lord of the admiralty under the late Unionist government, said it was difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the problem of oil fuel. Oil had been demonstrated superior to coal, but it was steadily going up in price, and there was not a little doubt as to the available sources of supply. As to the acceleration of the program, Mr. Lee declared it was more apparent than real. "The only practical, sane, and safe course for the admiralty to take, is, he said, to lay down three extra ships at once, to take the place of those which were expected from the Canadian government."

Ramsay MacDonald joined in the outcry against Mr. Churchill's policy. It was not a supplementary vote that had been asked for. The admiralty had been guilty of extravagance, he declared, and the House ought to take steps to protect itself against what had become reckless expenditure. T. Mason, the Liberal member for Coventry, moved to reduce the estimate by £100 as a protest against a waste of public money and an unconstitutional proceeding. A vigorous discussion followed, but on the House dividing the government secured the rejection of Mr. Mason's motion by 237 votes to 34.

ODD SITUATIONS PRODUCED BY CLERICALISM IN ITALY POLITICS

to be a statement by two canons or prebendaries that Deputy Fracacreta, when a candidate, had promised not to vote for any law "against the church, like divorce, or similar things," in return for votes controlled by the bishop.

This statement, specific though it is, has been contradicted by Deputy Fracacreta, and he has filed a complaint against the two canons and the Catholic political organization over whose seal the statement was made. What the facts really were cannot be ascertained until there is a regular process of legal proof. Two significant facts, however, are that the deputy has intimated that Socialists made deals with Clericals, and that the statement of the Clerical organization distinctly affirmed that the alleged bargain had been made with the knowledge of the sub-prefect of the district, a government official.



Reproduction of stamp designed for Norwegian exhibition

BELFAST PROPOSED AS IRISH PARLIAMENT MEETING PLACE

Writer in London Paper Says in the Event of Home Rule the Selection of Capital to Please Ulster Will Go Far to Reconcile Them to New Order of Things

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times, Charles Russell raises the delicate question as to the most suitable meeting place of the new Irish Parliament, in the event of home rule passing into law.

It is a point, he writes, which if settled to the satisfaction of Belfast, would go far to reconcile them to the new order of things. Although involving no fundamental principle, this question has, he insists, in all constitutional rearrangements, been perhaps the most difficult of settlement. In Canada a place half in French Quebec and half in English Ontario had to be sought as a site for the Parliament House. In South Africa the place of meeting alternates between two great cities. In Australia, too, the difficulties were great.

"We all know how dear to the Nationalist heart is the idea of a Parliament on College Green," he says, "but our Nationalist leader, in the name of the nation, has solemnly stated that he is prepared to make any sacrifice consistent with the principle of home rule to bring about peace and good will."

"Why should not the new Parliament

meet in what has now undoubtedly become the commercial capital of Ireland, Belfast? Southerners would no doubt experience feelings of poignant disappointment at the idea of a Parliament in Belfast. By such feelings they can, in some degree, measure the Belfast men's objection to a Parliament sitting in Dublin.

"The making of such a concession would," Mr. Russell continues, "be a tremendous sacrifice, but," he asks, "if such a sacrifice insures peace, it will convince the Belfast men of the absolute sincerity of their fellow countrymen in their wish to secure the good will of the north, is it not worth making? It would go far, I verily believe, to win the north."

In conclusion, Mr. Russell points out that there are various methods of carrying out the idea; either there could be alternate sittings in Belfast and Dublin, or the Canadian plan might be followed and the Irish Parliament placed on the border line of Ulster, somewhere on the beautiful shores of Carlingford Lough, at Tostrevor, or Greengore, or Newry.

VICEROY OF INDIA DESCRIBES PUBLIC SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Maharaja of Jodhpur, in Rajputana, one of the most ancient dynasties in native India, is still a minor. He has lately returned to his state after spending two years at an English public school, and when Lord Hardinge, viceroy of India, went to Jodhpur recently to open the new buildings of the Rajput schools in that capital, in the course of his speech His Excellency said:

"In some respects the arrangements here remind me of those formerly in force at one of our oldest English public schools, and I can wish no happier future for this institution than that it may form a similar tradition of its own, so that the boys may have it, not only animated by the highest ideals, but with their intellect and character thoroughly developed and as well equipped to hold their own in the battle of life, as their ancestors were in the stormy days when learning was of little account, and a long sword arm, a brave heart and a good horse were the only requisites for success."

"Being a public school man myself, I am perhaps somewhat biased in favor of that form of education. It is impossible, however, not to recognize that its advantages are to some extent discounted when differences of caste and creed and social customs operate to prevent boys from living together as one family. That, happily, is a difficulty you have not to face here, where the school is for Rajput boys and all can get a common footing, and I cannot but think that the many virtues of high courage and unswerving loyalty inherent in the

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SUGAR ESTIMATES IN NATAL TOO HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The chairman of the Natal Sugar Association, E. Saunders, in the course of his annual statement remarked that the estimates of sugar production in Natal had not been realized. The output would be only about 92,000 tons in place of the 110,000 tons estimated.

As regards next season's crop it will probably not exceed 100,000 tons in the most favorable circumstances. At the same meeting it was pointed out that Mauritius as well as Mozambique had increased their imports into the Union by some 6000 tons during the past year.

NORWAY PLANS FOR CENTENARY FAIR THIS YEAR

Exhibit to Be Held in Christiania Will Be in Ten Sections With Display of Norwegian Activities in America

SPECIAL STAMP ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—An exhibition of considerable importance is to be held in Norway during the present year, from May 15 to Sept. 30. It is generally described as the centenary of the country's national independence, but this is not quite correct.

For 400 years up to 1814 the Danish kings were also hereditary kings of Norway, but when the Kiel treaty was concluded, the Danish King had to renounce the throne of Norway in favor of the King of Sweden in consequence of the support he had given to Napoleon. This occurred in January, 1814.

The Norwegian people, however, refused to recognize this treaty and sent representatives to Eidsvoll, who formulated and adopted the present democratic constitution on May 17, 1814. Late in the year the King of Sweden recognized this constitution and was elected king by the Norwegian national assembly. It is the centenary of this constitution which the coming exhibition celebrates.

The exhibition, which is organized as a state undertaking with a subsidy from the city of Christiania, will be held at Frogner and Skarpsno in Christiania. In connection with it a special stamp has been issued. The honorary presidents of the exhibition are the prime minister of Norway and the two presidents of the Storting; the president of the exhibition is the permanent secretary of the royal department for trade, merchant shipping and industry, while the vice-presidents are the chairman of the city council and the chief burgomaster of Christiania.

There will be 10 sections, each under the control of a special committee: an education and sanitary system section; an industrial section; one dealing with machinery, electricity and mining; and sections devoted to merchant shipping, agriculture, forestry and the fisheries. There will also be an art section, a state and municipal section and an overseas Norway section. The latter, which will deal principally with the activities of Norwegians in the United States, will be housed in a beautiful building in the center of the exhibition about equally distant from the domestic industry section and the principal restaurant.

Altogether the various sections will give a comprehensive view of the present stage of development in Norway and of its productions in industry, in trade, in art and political life. A useful purpose, in connection with the exhibition, will be served by the lodging committee which is hard at work preparing for the accommodation of visitors and which intends to see to it that hotel proprietors and others do not raise their prices disproportionately.

WOOL VALUES IN SYDNEY HIGHER

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—During the year 1913, wool to the value of approximately £6,000,000 was sold in Sydney by auction and privately. Values were on a high level and wool growers had a most prosperous season, as both wool and meat values were above the ordinary prices ruling in the past.

LABOR LEAGUE IN NEW SOUTH WALES EXCLUDES PRESS

Effort to Secure Readmission of Mr. Page, Member From Botany, Results in Failure

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The annual conference of the Political Labor League began its sittings by passing a resolution excluding the press with the exception of the Worker the Labor organ. The voting was close, 87 to 72.

J. C. Watson spoke and voted in favor of the exclusion, and his prominence in the political world as a former prime minister has made this attitude the pulp of adverse criticism in the daily press.

Mr. Holman made a strong appeal at the conference to have Mr. Page, member for Botany, readmitted as a member of the Labor party, but failed to move the conference which voted to exclude this gentleman.

Mr. Page as a Labor member was asked to support the referendum put to the people by the Fisher government, but he refused to support what he did not approve of, and at the last election his league refused to endorse him as the official candidate, with the result that he contested the seat and won it as an Independent. He sits with and supports the present government, but his failure to do the bidding of his league is likely to keep him an Independent for some time.

SCOTTISH CATTLE SAID TO THRIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Shorthorn Society of Scotland recently recognized the services rendered, both to Scottish stockraisers and to the development of trade with the Argentine, by Donald McLennan, of Radnor Hall.

Lord Lovat said in presenting him with his portrait, that in 1881 shorthorn breeding was unknown in the Argentine, till Mr. McLennan by his steadfastness of purpose and straightforwardness and by the confidence he inspired not only in this country but among those of an alien race, made Argentina an outlet for pure breed stock.

Mr. McLennan said he had succeeded because he had recognized that Scotch cattle were the best stock for improving the cattle of the Argentine. They were better than English cattle, and so far, better than Aberdeen-Angus cattle, though now that the breed was so much improved there would soon be a good opening for black cattle.

R. B. Greig, member of the Scottish board of agriculture, said that this board hoped next year to extend its schemes beyond the £50 and the 50 acre limit.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN EAST DEVELOPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The harbor of Vladivostok is now being improved, according to the report of the British consul in that town. This has been found necessary owing to the development of Russian trade. The channels through the Tartar straits are to be deepened and thus larger vessels will be able to pass up the river Amur to Nikolaievsk, where great improvements are being made.

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Motor Truck Show

Last 2 Days

Mechanics Building

Amherst Week Teaches Farmers Valuable Methods

Not Only the Man Who Plants
but the Woman Who Keeps
His House Receives Close At-
tention at College Gathering

LESSONS ARE LEARNED

AMHERST, Mass.—Back to their farms once more to study out the practical application of the many new points and proposed solutions of problems that they have gained from the informal talks of the past four days, upwards of a thousand farmers and their families are leaving Amherst today. Final sessions of farmers were held today. The general impression is that the week has been more successful than the five previous annual meetings.

This annual gathering of progressive farmers at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is a tribute to the accomplishment of the extension service of the college and proof of the wisdom of the state appropriations that make it possible. The federal land grants that led to the establishment of state agricultural education were approved by President Lincoln in 1862.

A large number of state farming institutions were represented this year. Many farm managers and dealers in their products attended. Some came for the week, while others came for Wednesday and Thursday, considered to be the best days. Many came in each day from a very wide radius, going home at night.

Benefits Are Noted

These farmers are business men and they come for definite reasons. A social gathering would not bring them away from home just at the time when spring planting is approaching, but their desire for a better understanding of farm methods and how to manage more economically and efficiently the various phases of their business this coming season draw them to a common center, the agricultural college, which they recognize as the fountain of expert advice. So each year there is increased fertility of the land, better and larger results, increased prosperity and a greater agricultural activity in the state with a corresponding development of idle land.

The program this year has taken up practical problems which the farmers have faced during the year and new phases of their business that have been worked out at the college or by successful farmers. Questions have been asked and answered freely, with no formality between the college instructors and the farmers.

This week is anticipated by the farmer and his family for many months as the agricultural event of the year and so is bringing about a desirable intimacy between these people and the college work. The scope and meaning of the extension service for the promotion of agriculture in this state is broadening to a remarkable degree and its effect is now beginning to show in the new interest in all agricultural lines manifested by persons in southern New Hampshire and Vermont, northern Connecticut and Rhode Island and eastern New York.

Practical Aid Given

The extension service is doing much to interest agriculture in all of the communities throughout the state. It is gradually bringing about a community sentiment of rural organization. These correlative phases of country affairs have been treated in a most practical way this week.

The 10 weeks short course or winter school that begins Jan. 1 under Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension service, finds a fitting conclusion in farmers' week. Then there are the summer school conference of community leaders, the boys' camp, poultry convention, school for tree wardens, special days for immigrants, correspondence courses, lectures, exhibits and educational trains and electric cars.

One of the most intimate and perhaps therefore most successful efforts in "sending the college to the state" adopted by the extension service has been the visits among communities by

a group of instructors for a week at a time. This staff of college men gives lectures on all lines of farm affairs and affords plenty of opportunity for questioning.

Work Is Continuous

Farmers' week is making the college the agricultural center of the state and bringing into the closest intimacy the land and the laboratory, the shop and the school, the practical every-day worker and the expert, be it on general or specific lines.

Every farmer who comes to one of the meetings may not travel 30, 60 or 100 miles each way every year, but when he goes home he tells his friends about how much he learned while at the college and what a fine time he had meeting others. Next year he may bring his friends with him, or if he doesn't go back for another year or two some other member of his family or his friends will go and bring back to him in turn the new things they saw and heard. So it goes on, ever broadening and raising the intelligence of the Massachusetts farmer.

The successful farmer is intent upon securing economy and efficiency and he is alert to catch some new plan for obtaining these factors either from the college expert or another farmer. He has certainly come to appreciate that farming is a business today requiring trained knowledge in the many lines under his direction and he is therefore not averse to asking questions.

The awakening of the Massachusetts farming instinct is not a little stimulated by the work that is being done for the social welfare of the rural community. The service rendered by the home economics department of the college in this respect is noteworthy.

Lectures for Women

The lecture rooms in which the women gathered to hear talks on the management of the home were crowded this week. While the farmer is learning the modern points about the business of managing his land and its products his wife is finding out that she doesn't have to spend all day in the kitchen.

Some of the women are particularly interested in what they learn from the cooking exhibitions, new ways of preparing dishes emphasizing the esthetic side and the manner of taking care of food easily and the combinations that make up the three meals in a day.

Others find just what they wanted to know in the intimate talks on the furnishing of a farm home just as attractively with inexpensive as with expensive furniture. Many of the farmers wives have a business side well developed and they take with especial delight the analysis of farm accounting and how to forecast the expenditures of the coming year so as to use their money most economically.

The teachers themselves derive inspiration from the rows of faces, smiling with the enthusiasm of a new era for the farm woman, and occasionally breaking into laughter when some question is asked by an earnest seeker for information. They are encouraged to strive the harder during the intervening year so that they may become more familiar with their subjects in this new field and be able to talk with more insight next year.

Cash Value of Labor

The college department tries to follow different lines of work and to bring out their practical value. At one of the meetings this week under a general topic of "The Cash Value of Woman's Labor in the Home," various successful women talked on their attitude toward housework and what manual work a woman should do in the home. Housewives of experience followed these subjects with general discussions on laundry, heating, vacuum cleaners, fireless cookers, gas and coal ranges and canning.

The policy of Miss Laura Comstock, head of the college department on home economics, is to lead her audience to regard housework as one of the very finest professions and actually a remarkable business. All of the points emphasized in relation to labor-saving devices and methods of doing housework more easily, the others are college professors

and farmers, seek to give the housewife more time for pleasures, for the higher things that help to uplift the community.

The woman on a farm should have the best tools to work with on a business basis just as well as the farmer, and she must then receive the right kind of education to carry on her work with the new appliances. This is the reason why the college desires to reach the woman actually in the home. The active en-

thusiasm and the numerous questions show Miss Comstock that the work of the college is accomplishing its aim.

One feature of the week that attracted many hundreds of visitors was the display of corn ears, of butter and milk and of potatoes. The latter specimens were tested not alone for fine appearance but for cooking qualities. Then also many hundred samples of corn were tested by the college by planting in little cubic sections in boxes about 10 days ago, so

that during this week the three to six-inch sprouts could be examined.

In conclusion it may be well to point out briefly the important aspects of farmers' week from the point of view of one of the college professors, Dr. Alexander E. Cance, head of the department on agricultural surveys covering soil conditions, farm management practices and the educational and social activities of the rural community.

The most important accomplishment

to him is the intercommunication of the farmers from all over the state, rubbing shoulders together, discussing their own problems. Secondly, he views the bringing of the farmers into closer relations with the college, its professors and resources, as of value because it shows the farmer what advantages the college offers in solving his problems and the magnitude of the institution.

Then the practical information received by the individual farmers and organiza-

tions of farmers through the actual results of research and investigation presented in the simplest and most practical forms, so that it may be put into operation on their own farms, is of much aid. Lastly, the women's section—the only time of the year in which women and women's organizations in large numbers are invited to the college and given practical demonstrations in household economy—exercises a wide influence on country affairs and increases the knowledge of what the college stands for.

COLLEGE LEADERS OF EXTENSION SERVICE AND FARMERS



Group on steps of dining hall at M. A. C. Left to right, front row: Prof. John C. Graham, M. A. C.; Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary state board of agriculture; Prof. F. A. Waugh, M. A. C.; Eben Holmes of Montrose; Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension service, and Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell Agricultural College.

NEW STATION IN BACK BAY SECTION URGED AS NEEDED

Erection of a new station on the New Haven railroad south of Massachusetts avenue and at the rear of the Arena, construction of a bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad yards, linking West Newton and Gloucester streets, with the elimination of the reservation on Huntington avenue and lowering of car tracks to street surface were the subjects discussed at the annual dinner of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association in the Copley Square hotel last evening.

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who represented Mayor Curley, endorsed all three propositions and pledged support toward their fulfillment.

The Boston & Albany yards at Exeter street were scored by several speakers. Channing H. Cox deplored the smoke nuisance.

Charles H. Innes said the yard ought to be placed in some more suitable part of the city.

Samuel Davis pointed out the advantages of the proposed station to the business interests in the section and to the many students who live there.

Malcolm E. Nichols pledged his support for all three propositions.

M. H. Gulesian presided, and about 100 were present.

MINNESOTA CANDIDATE CHOSEN
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—William E. Lee of Long Prairie was chosen Republican candidate for Governor at the "elimination" conference late Thursday.

RURAL COLONIZING AN ISSUE

Editorial View of Plan to Get People Out from Cities
Queries How Long They Would Stay

Governor Glynn of New York has proposed that the unemployed in the cities be provided with work on the farms, where there is always demand and where the men would, of course, be greatly benefited by remaining for a while.

Some of the current tests of the unemployed indicate that any relief that has even a faint resemblance to work would be chiefly effective in dispersing the ranks of the army. To the extent that there are men who actually want work the Governor's offer has every merit. There is just the remaining question how long the urban man-out-of-work would find the calm of the country agreeable. It is well established that bare subsistence in the city's poorest quarters has attraction that offsets, for some, the best that the country can supply. As a permanent solution of the shortage of labor on the farms, the transfer of the city unemployed is not to be taken seriously.

If the project of New York's Governor looks to colonization of the city's surplus population in the country, it falls in with other schemes that have been advanced with every show of reason and common sense, but that somehow fail to bring about the desired end. The drift to the cities which has been the problem of years has apparently not ceased altogether. It has been somewhat restrained. The better conditions of the farm cannot be missing their effect; and what is perhaps more potent, the better profits of farm industry are removing the inducement to abandon the old homes. The question as to whether the state can promote the return of the people from the cities or can induce the men and women who are having a struggle there to go out where better conditions await them, is quite distinct.

The difficulty is not a newly discovered one, that the least fortunate and happy of the city people are just those who will be least content in the country. But this conclusion must not be taken as final in every case. Here and there in the country are transported families that settle well into the new conditions and realize all the benefits that the theory holds out. On the highest portion of Hoosac mountain, in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts, the writer recently came across an Italian family that had transferred itself from the East side of New York, taken possession of an old farm house, and acquired acres of land that had little market value. The rather thin soil had been made to yield a comfortable living. The children were trudging daily to a country school. The father had taken on the air of a landed proprietor. The mother was conscious of being the mistress of an estate. Happier household would be hard to find and the stout denial by the head of it that anything would induce return to the city was supported by the unanimous vote of the numerous members. If the content of the Italians on this sky farm was not proof that every crowded family of the tenement regions would find like satisfaction in the complete change of conditions, at least it showed that

there was possibility of permanence for some of the population that gives interested people a problem.

The doubt as to the value of wholesale transference of the least favored people of the cities to rural regions was well expressed by a speaker at the opening session of the farmers' week just held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The speaker was C. W. Thompson, and he said:

"For a long time many people have been distressed to find that population is moving from the country districts to the cities and towns. It has occurred to some of them that the thing to do is to colonize city people in the country. This plan is just about as wise as that of pumping water back from the lower into the upper lake. It would only accelerate the movement cityward. It ought not to take a very wise man to see that it would be wiser to find out why the people are moving cityward and then, if possible remove the cause."

Mr. Thompson found the real ground for hope in the gaining attractiveness of the farms as places to make a living, a source of profit to the owners, and a field for workers at good wages. The economic attraction is the one upon which the movement out of the towns into the country must depend, and it is developing. The need of organized and determined effort to promote the resort to the farms does not end when the discovery is made by the observant that there is better opportunity than in the past. They will need to make the fact known to the people who are the objects of their concern and who might never come to realize that a better living awaited them unless they were urged to make a trial of it.

STORE NEWS

F. W. Crosby, who was one of the assistant superintendents of the Henry Siegel Company, has been appointed superintendent by the W. & A. Bacon Company.

W. S. Byrnes, buyer of small wares for the Jordan Marsh Company, will sail tomorrow for several weeks abroad.

Miss Nora E. Wood, formerly with the Henry Siegel Company, has become connected with the Gilchrist Company, and is located in the leather goods department.

Mrs. Esther Task of the R. H. White Company has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Buyers in New York this week include H. M. Levy, Mrs. S. Kasanof and V. P. Ring of the William Filene's Sons Company; J. W. Doyle, Leo Fisher and Miss Katherine Haukap of the R. H. White Company; Miss Helen Connors of C. F. Hovey & Co. and Mrs. Harriet Gurney and Mrs. G. Matthews of the Jordan Marsh Company.

MONEY CAMPAIGN FOR ROXBURY BOY CLUB STARTS SOON

Captains of the teams and the campaign committee who are to raise funds for the Roxbury Boys Club will hold their last rally before the campaign starts Monday night in Intercolonial hall. A contest is expected between the women's teams and the men's teams to determine which will get the most toward the \$100,000 fund. The campaigners will be divided into teams of 10 each, there being 45 teams of women and the same number of men.

Mrs. Alpine McLean is chairman of the general committee of 450, and Mrs. Nathan Williams and Mrs. H. E. Dole are vice-chairmen. The women are to be divided into three organizations. Mrs. Gardner Packard will be chairman, and Miss Elizabeth M. Needham will be vice-chairman of section 1; Mrs. A. K. Cohan, chairman of section 2; Miss Eva Moar, chairman, and Miss Helen A. Lancaster, vice-chairman of section 3.

The business men's section and the citizens' section were organized yesterday with C. M. Lawrence, chairman of the business men's section, and P. M. Miller and Charles M. Faunce, vice-chairmen.

The campaign will be opened formally at a dinner to be held in Intercolonial hall Wednesday night, at which Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley have been invited to speak.

NEW DESTROYER BACK AT QUINCY TO BE REPAIRED

Her turbine blading stripped during recent duty in southern waters, the new United States torpedo boat destroyer Duncan today was taken to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, builders of the craft, for repairs. It is expected the Duncan will be out of commission for a month at least.

The destroyer arrived at the Charles-town navy yard Thursday in command of Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Courtney from Key West, Fla., where she has been for several months. The builders will be obliged to remove the complete turbine set, after which the craft will be towed back to the navy yard for dry docking. Repairs, it is said, will be effected at the expense of the builders.

COLORADO MINING MEN TO SUE UNION

DENVER, Col.—Alleging conspiracy to injure business, claiming \$1,000,000 damages and asking judgments against the national and state officers of the United Mine Workers of America and all national organizers who have participated in the Colorado coal strike, suit is to be filed today on the arrival of papers by mail from counsel for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, in the district court at Trinidad.

RECORD NUMBERS ARE ATTRACTED BY FARMERS' WEEK

AMHERST, Mass.—Yesterday was the fourth day of the farmers' week program of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and was the largest in point of attendance and in topics of interest of any day of the week.

One of the meetings of the day that was of considerable interest, aside from the lectures, was that held in the social union room by all former short course students, at which plans for organization were discussed; a supper in Draper hall at 6:30 followed this. E. L. Quaise, instructor in animal husbandry at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was the first speaker of the morning in the animal husbandry division. His talk was on the "Possibilities in Pork Production" in this part of the country. He outlined in general the present situation of the hog business in New England. He showed a number of ways in which conditions might be improved and whereby the business might be made of much greater value.

STATE BOARD TO TAKE OVER ONE SALEM AVENUE

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council today it was announced that the state highway commission has agreed to take over and supervise the improvement of Highland avenue from the Lynn line to the head of Boston street.

The council finally passed the resolution to reimburse former Mayor Rufus D. Adams for \$10,000 spent by him in defending a civic suit brought by a citizen. The matter now goes to the supreme court of the state for decision as to the right of the city to make such an appropriation.

Capt. John J. Skinner, for 42 years an assessor, was retired on pension to take effect April 1. The Merchants National Bank was awarded the loan of \$300,000 made in anticipation of taxes on a bid of 3.35 discount. Twelve assistant assessors were sworn in.

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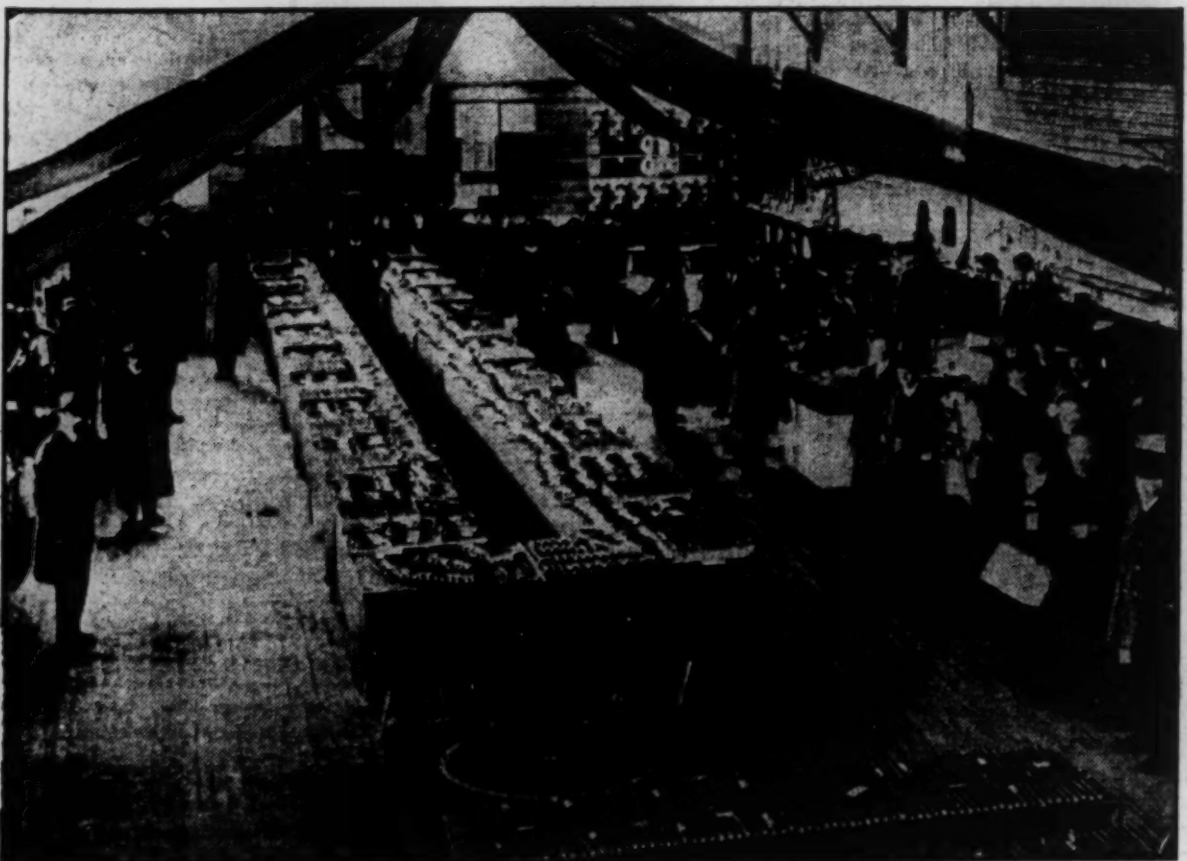
AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

Last Two Weeks of the Season
TONIGHT, 8 to 10:40. ONLY APPEARANCE OF FELICE LINE. RIGOLETTO. Lyne. Gay. Amato, LaMotte. Cond. Morosini.
TOMORROW, 1:45 to 5. TORCA. Weingartner. Cond. Morosini. Act I. Galli, Caldwell, Cecchetti. Cond. Dubois.
TOMORROW, 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DAVID. Gay. LaMotte. Dange. Marlon. Lodi. Cond. Tourson. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box Seats \$2.50.
SUN. 8 to 10. WEINGARTNER-KURELIK CONCERT. Mmes. Weingartner, Jan Kubelik, Felix Weingartner. Orch. of 15. Prices 50c to \$2. Box Seats \$2.50.
MON. 7:45 to 11:15. LAST TIME THIS SEASON. LOUISE. Berlioz. Gay. Sharlow, Zensatello. Anon. Cond. Weingartner.
WED. 8 to 11:30. AIDA. Weingartner, Gay, Zensatello. Anon. Cond. Weingartner.
Box Office, 9 to 6. Sundays (for concert tickets only) 2 to 9. Reg. prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 152 Boylston. Mason and Hamilton Pianos Used.

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BUTTS RUMFORD
English Central
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CORN TEST DISPLAY AT FARMERS' WEEK



M. A. C. aids men who till soil to strive for highest efficiency in their work

Time for License Vote Not Changed

Bill Proposing That Liquor Privilege Question Be Disposed Of at State Elections Is Rejected on Test Ballot

OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN

In the Senate late yesterday, the bill to have the vote on granting liquor licenses taken at the state election rather than at municipal elections as at present, was rejected, President Coolidge ruling as well taken a point of order that the measure was not properly before the Senate since a bill of similar nature already had been rejected.

After amendment the Senate passed the resolutions protesting against the passage of the Burnett-Dillingham restriction of immigration bill now pending in Congress. The amendment made the protest apply to the literacy test provided for in the national bill and not to the bill in its entirety.

The Senate reconsidered its engrossment of the bill relative to borrowing on insurance policies on the motion of Senator McLean, and then postponed discussion of the measure to Tuesday.

At the request of Governor Walsh, the bill forbidding the transportation of destitute or neglected children in patrol wagons was recalled from him yesterday by the Senate and amended to allow use of patrol wagons in case of an emergency.

In the Senate the committee on the judiciary reported adversely on bill to provide compensation for persons confined in jail who are not indicted.

Cities reported a bill to make the annual salary of the chairman of the Boston excise commission \$5500, and of the other members \$5000. They now receive \$3500 and \$3000.

Public lighting reported adversely on the Clemons petition for a change in the law relative to depreciation in municipal lighting plants, and also a bill to put all employees of the board of electric light commissioners under civil service.

The Senate refused to concur with the House in the amendment to the bill relative to vagrants, making it apply to all cities. President Coolidge appointed Senators Doyle, Wells and Mack a committee on conference.

Police Merit Bill Passes

In the House late yesterday the bill requiring promotions in the Boston police department to be made on the basis of the results of competitive examinations under the civil service regulations was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 65 to 40. Representative Lomasney again charged that Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara is not fair in promoting men on the police force. Other members replied that Mr. Lomasney was favoring the measure on personal grounds.

There was no opposition to the motion of Representative Bates to assign the debate on the woman suffrage amendment for Thursday, March 26.

It was voted not to reconsider rejection of the bill to have cities and towns in the vicinity of Boston and Cambridge share in the expense of maintaining the bridges across the Charles between these two cities.

On a rising vote, 39 to 1, the House rejected Representative Morrill's bill to abolish the Senate of Massachusetts.

Some Reports Adverse

The bill to prevent the election of more than one county commissioner from any one city or two was disposed of by the acceptance of an adverse report.

Adverse report was made by the committee on legal affairs on the petition relative to the assignment of wages of public employees, and on the petition for the regulation of bill boards. The same committee reported a bill forbidding city or town clerks to charge fees for certificates required under the child labor law.

Public service reported a bill to put building commissioners, inspectors and similar officers under civil service.

Railroads reported adversely on the bill to abolish grade crossings in Quincy. Metropolitan reported unfavorably on Mayor Fitzgerald's fire hazard measure. This was done because the fire hazard bill of the Chamber of Commerce was preferred.

It was also voted to reconsider the adverse action of the committee on the Boston and Chelsea tunnel bill, which had been rejected and was called back from the Senate. Representative Cassassa of Revere and Representative Robinson of Chelsea were made a subcommittee to draw a new bill.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative McMorro of Boston that plants and flowers might be sold on Sundays.

Public service, leave to withdraw on petition of Representative Cassassa of Revere that the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere be placed under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission.

Cheaper Phone Rates Urged

The committee on mercantile affairs yesterday gave a hearing on the bill reducing telephone rates within a radius of 25 miles from Boston, so that messages between Boston and Scituate shall cost no more than 10 cents if less than five minutes and between points within the zone. The committee argued that the question was one for the public service commission and the hearing was closed.

Mayor Schumaker and City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden urged that cities and towns through whose streets conduits and pipes are laid for the trans-

mission of gas and electricity be allowed to exact an excise tax of 50 cents a linear foot.

A hearing was also given to petitioners for and opponents of the bill to abolish the giving of trading stamps by merchants.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD TO NAHANT TO BE CONSIDERED

Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs Reports Favorably on Resolve to Investigate

Favorable report was made today in the Senate by the metropolitan affairs committee on a resolve that the metropolitan park commission investigate and report to the next General Court the cost of improving Nahant road over the state reservation. Other reports were: Public lighting, leave to withdraw to Elmer E. Dawson on his petition for legislation to determine the elements of value of gas and electric light plants when taken over for municipal lighting.

Leave to withdraw to James A. Thomas on his petition for a new fish and game commission to consist of a commissioner and two deputy commissioners at salaries of \$3000 and \$2000 respectively. Leave to withdraw to Herbert F. French on his petition to admit the fraternal society of employees of the United States railway mail service to do fraternal insurance in this state.

EXTENSION WING ON STATE HOUSE TO BE FAVORED

Representative Edward M. Dahlborg of Boston, House chairman of the committee on State House and libraries today said that his committee probably will report favorably Monday a bill providing for the construction of a wing extension on the westerly side of the State House as well as on the easterly side.

The plans for the State House extensions contemplated a westerly wing extension at some future time but provided only for a short extension to the west at the present time.

MERCANTILE BILLS ARE REPORTED

In executive session this forenoon the legislative committee on mercantile affairs voted to report a bill that all food fish, except shell fish and fish put up in original packages shall be sold by weight.

Also leave to withdraw on bills for reduction in telephone rates within 12 miles and within 25 miles of Boston; on bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in grocery stores; on bill for district local option in Boston on liquor licenses, and reference to next General Court at request of petitioner on the bill for better telephone rates and service.

BAY STATE PEACE CHAIRMAN CHOSEN

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Bellevue, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of Arlington was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Samuel B. Capen as the president of the board of directors.

The committee appointed to arrange for the state convention of the society to be held in Springfield May 4 and 5 includes Dr. Bushnell, Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary, and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE SOUGHT

Henry D. Cohen, business agent of the I. W. W. railroad makers, and J. Margoulis, president and treasurer of the St. Louis Rubber Company, Congress street, conferred this morning with Frank M. Bump and Charles G. Wood of the state board of conciliation and arbitration. Both sides will appear before the board tomorrow morning to try and adjust the strike against the company.

"L" EXTENSION TO BE HEARD

Proposed extension of the Boston Elevated railway over the Mystic river into Malden will be given a hearing jointly by the public service commission and port directors next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at No. 1 Beacon street.

DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT MEET

About 300 members and guests attended the twentieth anniversary of the Daughters of Vermont Club held at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. Past presidents of the club and the president, Mrs. Henry R. Stone, received.

CAPE HORN RECORD CLAIMED

SAN FRANCISCO—A new record for rounding Cape Horn is claimed by Captain Watson of the oil-burning steam freighter Santa Cruz, which arrived from New York Thursday. The time was 47 days and four hours.

WOMAN WANTS COUNTY OFFICE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kate L. Cowick, principal of Longfellow school on the Kansas side, has announced herself candidate for the Democratic nomination of county treasurer of Wyandotte county, the Star says.

STATE FOREST TAXATION LAW CHANGE URGED

Discussion of Radical Revision as Advised by Recess Commission Occupies Attention of the Committee at Hearing Today

RESULT OF STUDIES

Forestry officials, taxation experts and representatives of commercial organizations appeared before the legislative committee on taxation at the State House today to favor the proposed forest taxation act presented by the taxation commission appointed by Governor Walsh. This act comes as a result of the adoption of the constitutional amendment permitting the classification of wild or forest lands. It proposes to encourage the growth of timber.

William D. Trefry, chairman of the commission, presented the bill. The speakers were introduced by former Senator Claude Allen, who appeared for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the American Forestry Association. Representative Frederick S. Delafield of Lenox favored the bill and registered the name of Representative Matthew A. Higgins and Charles J. Bullock, taxation expert of Harvard, as also favoring it.

Professor Bullock said the present taxation system forced the premature cutting of timber and forbade any considerable investment in afforestation in the commonwealth. As a result he said there was in progress a rapid disposal of one of the largest assets of the state.

He pointed out that the act provides for three new taxes being substituted for the present tax and these three will not amount to as much as the present tax. They are to be called forest land tax, forest commutation tax and forest product tax. The first would place an assessment of about 8 to 10 cents on each acre of registered land; the second would be levied upon the growing timber and the third upon the timber when cut.

No owner of woodland is forced to take advantage of the act. It is to be entirely optional with the owner. If he desires its benefits he must apply to have his land registered.

That section of the commission's report recommending the exemption of all state-owned forest land was considered by the committee on agriculture yesterday. The major section, which has to do with a more equitable collection of assessments on private forest and wild land, of which there are about 1,000,000 acres in the state, is the subject of today's public hearing.

After a study of the methods of forest taxation employed in other states and in Europe, the commission decided that the best results would be obtained from a combination of land and income taxes. Under the present system the tendency of the various localities is to overtax such property and thus discourage the growing of timber.

An abrupt transition would be effected by enforcing only a combined income and land tax at once, and many communities would suffer financially, however. For this reason the commission has introduced a third factor in its proposed law, a "commutation" tax levied upon the standing timber assessed in 1913. Briefly, the commission would propose that the towns shall not increase their taxes on growing timber and forest land and thus discourage forestation, but shall collect instead a substantial tax on the annual cut.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS SPEAK

Candidates for the twelfth district seat in Congress continued their campaigning last night. Five of its candidates addressed the monthly meeting of Branch 5, Federal Civil Service Employees Association at the American house. Redmond S. Fitzgerald, who could not be present, was represented by John J. Lally. All candidates promised support of the Hamill bill now before the House of Representatives providing for the pensioning of government employees.

The candidates in the order they were introduced were: James B. Connolly, state commissioner; James A. Gallivan, Daniel T. O'Connell, Thomas M. Joyce and John J. Lally, representing Senator Fitzgerald.

SEGEL BANK AID IS AIM

ALBANY, N. Y.—To conserve the funds of the defunct Segel store bank, a resolution was introduced in the Assembly Thursday that the attorney-general and superintendent of banks be instructed to represent the depositors, without pay, in all legal proceedings.

WAKEFIELD LIGHT HEARING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Claiming that in reducing rates for gas and electricity, this town will be selling the two commodities below cost, the state gas and electric commissioners have called a hearing to be held in the town hall Monday morning.

"PILATE'S DAUGHTER" PLAYED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first professional performance of the miracle play, "Pilate's Daughter," by the Rev. Francis L. Kenzel, was given at Parsons' theater here last night.

SEVERAL BILLS ARE REPORTED IN THE HOUSE

Committee Disposition of Legislation Proposed Is Made Public—Some Measures Opposed

Committee reports have been received in the House as follows: Mercantile affairs, reported bill on petition of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures that packages of merchandise be marked so as to indicate the contents.

Public health, reported bill on petition of Michael M. Davis, Jr., to provide that the state board of health may furnish pamphlets printed in other languages upon the hygiene of infants.

Public service, reported bill to provide that members of the district police shall be retired at 65.

Insurance, leave to withdraw, petition of Fred S. Elwell that life insurance companies be authorized to separate investment and insurance.

Metropolitan affairs, reference to next General Court, petition of Representative Lawler for the construction of a tunnel in the Dorchester district.

Public health, leave to withdraw, petition of Clarence A. Charles to provide that drugs dispensed in hospitals shall be dispensed under the direction of a registered pharmacist.

STANDARD FOR ICE CREAM IS SOUGHT IN BILL

In executive session at the State House this forenoon the legislative committee on public health voted to report a bill (H. 1822) to fix the standard of ice cream that it shall contain not less than 12 per cent of butter fats and that all violations of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than \$10.

It was also voted to report in new draft a bill for the keeping and sale of sausages, Representative Mulvey being appointed a subcommittee to frame the bill.

Leave to withdraw was also voted on these bills: For restricting the time of keeping articles of food in cold storage (H. 267); on inspection of food by the state board of health (H. 1998).

VOTE BY TOWNS ON COMMISSION RULE FAVORED BY BILL

Schofield Measure Allowing Ballot on Government Plan Is Reported in the House

Favorable report was filed with the clerk of the House today by the legislative committee on towns on a bill to permit any town to set up a modified commission form of government by town meeting vote. The bill was introduced on petition of former Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich.

Section 1 provides: "Any town, at a town meeting called for the purpose, at which an official ballot shall be used, and the polls kept open during the same hours as now required for a state election, may vote to discontinue the election of such officers or boards as the town may designate and to terminate the term of office of those officers or boards holding office, and may elect in place of such officials or boards a commission of not less than five nor more than nine citizens and voters of the town who shall have all the powers and duties of the officials or boards so abolished."

SENATE ACTS ON PRIVATE BANKS

In the Senate today the following order was adopted and sent to the House: Ordered that the bank commissioner is hereby requested to inform the General Court whether in his opinion existing laws of the commonwealth protect sufficiently employees and others who make deposits of money with their employers and others whose principal business is other than banking, and if the said commissioner should be of opinion that there is not now sufficient protection for such depositors, he is hereby requested to inform the General Court what additional legislation should be enacted, also, whether, in his opinion, such deposits should be prohibited.

LUMBER DEALERS TO APPEAL

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Lumber Dealers Association yesterday decided to ask the interstate commerce commission regarding the Boston & Maine railroad refusing free returns of car stakes and the furnishing of wire for cars at cost.

MR. GOMPERS TO DECIDE

After seven union carpenters through their agent had explained to the state board of conciliation and arbitration today regarding a renewed controversy on doorbushes, it was agreed that Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., be asked to decide.

DE LUXE BOOK TRIAL RESUMING

Further examination of witnesses in the "de luxe" book trial in the superior criminal court resumes today before Judge Chase.

CHILDREN WILL MAKE BROCKTON A GARDEN CITY

Plans Being Made to Engage at Least 2000 Pupils in Raising and Canning of Fruits and Vegetables as Part of Training

WILL SELL TO STORES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Through its school children Brockton is planning to be a veritable garden city this year and in the future one of marked linguistic accomplishment.

Next September it expects to introduce languages into its kindergartens. This will be simple and through the spoken word. The idea is that at four and five years of age children readily assimilate whatever language is presented to them. The plans for this are not yet matured, but are being worked out.

Home and school gardening has been featured in Brockton during the last three years, but this year it is planned to extend the work and conduct it on a sound business basis for the child, so as to give him a training in business economies as well as in agriculture. The school committee has appropriated an additional sum of money for carrying on the work this year and expects to raise more from the residents.

According to Frank L. Erskine, member of the school committee, arrangements have been made with one of the large dealers in town for the display and sale of the products. The children are expected to conduct the department under the direction of some person assigned to it from the store or the school. The profits will go to the producer. It is planned also to induce the boys to plant much ground in corn, tomatoes and things of that kind and to organize a canning club among the girls. They will buy the vegetables and can them, keeping what they wish for home consumption and selling what is left.

The garden work will be done under a paid supervisor who will be on duty from the time it is ready to prepare the soil until the last harvest in the autumn. It is hoped that Mr. Packard who has conducted the work during the last three years but he has not decided. It is hoped also to engage more supervisors for the home gardens. A part of the duty of the supervisors will be to test the soil of the home as well as the school gardens and advise the young gardeners as to fertilization. Last year there were 1000 home gardens. It is expected that there will be more this year and that 2000 children will be set at work.

Wholesome Occupation

The object of the gardens is not to make farmers but to give the child wholesome occupation and interest in a subject that will be of permanent value to him. According to George L. Farley, superintendent of schools in Brockton, Mr. Erskine and other members of the school committee, a garden is one of the most effective means of impressing property rights on a child. The boy who has a garden which he has labored to develop and beautify is quick to appreciate the rights of other property owners and respects them. In corroboration of this it is stated that owners of vacant land are glad to offer it for school gardens and do it free of rental. Their own cultivated property is regarded as safer and the city freer from hoodlumism.

Managers of the Brockton fair have offered a tent for the display of the products from the Brockton children's gardens next fall and \$200 in prize money.

All Children Invited

All the children in the city are invited to participate in the gardening. The largest response is from children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades, but a good many of the high school pupils also have gardens and are enthusiastic over them. As a result of the garden work one boy is preparing to go to Massachusetts Agricultural College, although not necessarily with the intention of becoming a farmer.

The seed used is of the best. Most of it is obtained from Amherst and from the United States government. Some of it is bought by the school committee and supplied at small cost to the young agriculturists. Nearly everything growable in this climate has been raised in the Brockton home and school gardens. All the usual vegetables have been grown successfully and in addition, peanuts, water melons, gourds. Last year one boy had four acres of potatoes. This year one boy already has started his garden in the cellar of his home.

The members of the school committee are E. B. Keith, chairman; Mrs. J. Henry Poole, Dr. E. C. Frost, Chester C. Eaton, Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Norman W. Sampson, Charles R. Hilberg, Mrs. B. Milo Burke, Frank L. Erskine.

STATE AID FOR MOTHERS URGED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state commission on relief for widowed mothers on Thursday reported in favor of state allowances for needy widows with children.

FAIRHAVEN CHURCH CALLS PASTOR

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—The Unitarian Memorial church here has voted to extend a call to the Rev. George Hale Reed of Belmont to become pastor of the Unitarian church in Fairhaven.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Alterations Without Charge

Until 5:30 P. M. Saturday, March 21st, any new Spring Suit, Coat, Wrap, Gown, Waist or Separate Skirt purchased of us will be altered perfectly

Without Any Charge Whatever

Many new arrivals within the past two or three days greatly augment the selection to choose from.

Please remember that you are buying garments of the very best quality, and at the lowest prices that best quality will permit. In addition, you are saving several dollars usually charged for alterations.

This offer positively ends Saturday at 5:30 P. M.

Particular Attention is Called to the

Misses' Enlarged Dept.
Showing Complete Spring Lines of Suits, Coats and Dresses at Our Usual Moderate Range of Prices.

FEDERAL OWNED COAL MINES AND WIRES FAVORED

(Continued from page one)

bill to change the regulations regarding rendezvous drills for the report of the committee on military affairs, reference to next General Court was moved by Mr. Smith of Somerville. The bill would raise the number of pay drills from 10 to 20 and strike out the requirement that members of companies receiving pay for rendezvous drills must qualify with the rifle.

Mr. Sherburne of Brookline opposed substitution. Mr. Bothfield of Newton asked for a roll call to determine the number of members present. One hundred and seventy-three members answered.

Substitution failed by a rising vote of 27 to 85, and the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Donovan of Boston opposed the bill to allow the city of Boston to pay 4½ per cent on loans, the present limit being 4 per cent.

Mr. Day of Worcester said the bill is merely a protection to the city of Boston in case of a tightening of the money market and should be passed.

Mr. Lomasney said this bill had no bearing on the city expenses but permitted the city officials to pay 4½ per cent if the occasion arises.

BRIG LURLINE, IDLE FIVE YEARS, NOW IN SOUTH SEA TRADE

SAN FRANCISCO—The historic old brig Lurline has been purchased from the Matson Navigation Company by Hickman & Masterson, and will sail for the South seas with a cargo of lumber. The new owners, according to the Examiner, intend to keep the vessel running between San Francisco and Tahiti and other South sea ports, hoping to obtain for this port a share of the copra exported.

The Lurline has been anchored off Sausalito for five years. It had been planned to repaint and overhaul the vessel, but owing to the need for haste, there was no time for this. When the brig returns new paint and trimmings will restore the former crack appearance.

Captain William Matson, head of the Matson company, was at one time commander of the Lurline. This was during the eighties, and the st. n. sailing craft was famed as a fast carrier of merchandise and passengers. Capt. Louis T. Ward, one of the best-known young navigators of the coast, is commander of the Lurline.

DEFIANCE NOT INTENDED SAYS MISS E. G. STARR

CHICAGO—Apprehension of general disorder caused the police to arrest Miss Ellen Gates Starr, one of the founders of Hull house, on a charge of resisting a police officer in connection with the arrest of pickets in a downtown restaurant strike, according to the testimony of the police at Miss Starr's trial Thursday.

Miss Starr denied that she had attempted to incite conflict with the police and said she had merely protested in a general way against an arrest which she thought was illegal.

MACHINISTS SEEK TO END STRIKE

John J. Connolly, agent for the Boston Machinists lodge 264, is to make an effort today to settle the strikes at the Sub-Target Gun Company's shops on Congress street and at Marget Brothers' place on Elm street.

FINANCIAL AID FOR CANADA ROAD THOUGHT SECURED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann apparently made progress on Thursday in their plans for further financing of the Canadian Northern, for it is currently reported that a majority of the House of Commons will support their application for a guarantee of Canadian Northern bonds by the Dominion government.

The amount of guarantee has been decided upon and is fixed at \$50,000,000, although the amount required for completion of the road, according to reports furnished by government supporters, is \$105,000,000, and Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann have undertaken, it is said, to find the extra \$55,000,000 in London by their own independent financing. Sir William is believed to have this financing already well under way in London.

The examination of the records in the western rates case, in which a judgment of great importance affecting western freight rates is expected in a few days discloses the fact that the Canadian Northern will also require \$35,000,000 for additional equipment and that the Grand Trunk Pacific will require \$25,000,000 for the completion of its line to the Pacific coast and that \$40,000,000 will be required for further equipment for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental.

TORREON BATTLE REPORTED BEGUN

EL PASO, Tex.—The battle for the possession of Turreon, Mex., is reported to have begun. Brief despatches from Gen. Augustin Aguirre Benavides are said to indicate that the scattered field commanders of the Constitutionalist army of General Villa are being called in and that a general assault has begun.

TROOPS ARE OFF FOR THE BORDER

CINCINNATI—Two battalions of the ninth infantry at Ft. Thomas, Ky., entrained here late yesterday for duty at Laredo, Tex. There were in all about 690 men and 25 officers. The men are equipped for field service.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The seventeenth United States infantry left Ft. McPherson yesterday in three special trains for Eagle pass to join the border patrol. Eight hundred men were in the command.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Four companies of the ninth United States infantry, stationed at Ft. Logan H. Root, left here yesterday for Laredo, Tex., where they will report for border duty. The detachment numbers 300 privates and officers and is commanded by Capt. J. V. Heidt.

CONSCIENCE IS CALLED LAW AID

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The only aid needed to interpret the Sherman anti-trust law and the supreme court decisions thereon is conscience, according to Professor Taft, who addressed the law school of the University of Minnesota Thursday.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

At the Old South Church, corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, Boston, at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, there will be a public meeting to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation and founding of The Farm and Trades School.

Bishop William Lawrence, President Lowell of Harvard University, Mr. Charles Evans of Chicago and Mr. Charles H. Bradley, Superintendent of the School, will speak. Mr. Charles F. Curtis will preside.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FLANNEL CASES
GOOD FOR SILVER

Frequently odd table silver will come in a pasteboard box from the jeweler, and we open it to find that the piece is swathed only in tissue paper. If we are careful, and, indeed, if we wish to save ourselves the work of frequent polishing, we must replace the silver in the tissue each time that the silver is used. This is more or less of a trouble, and not nearly so simple a matter as slipping the silver into a flannel case, says the Washington Herald. These cases can be made of two strips of dark flannel. They may be as long as desired, and contain as many compartments as one wishes to make. One of practicable size is two feet long and a foot wide. Divide it into about 2 1/2-inch compartments. This size compartment will accommodate almost any ordinary piece of flat silver. A larger case may be made for the larger flat silver.

To make the case, cut two strips of the flannel, one two feet by 12 inches and the other two feet by 11 inches. Either hem the top 24-inch edges of these two pieces or buttonhole them in silk that matches the flannel in color. Join the two pieces together by stitched or buttonhole seams on the lower 22-inch edge and the two 12-inch sides. Run rows of machine stitching up and down the case (each row will be 11 inches in length) to form the compartments. Hand sewing will not be sufficiently strong. The half-inch difference in the strips forming the case appears at the top. One edge being a half inch below the other enables one to more readily get at the silver when it is encased in the compartment. At the center of one 12-inch end place a 2 1/2-inch narrow ribbon or tape to tie about the case when it is rolled up, to keep it from unfastening and allowing the silver to slip out.

A dark garnet flannel or canton flannel is a very good shade for such cases. This is the color commonly used by jewelers for the purpose.

STEWES, ECONOMICAL AND TASTY

Two varieties, white and brown

Stewing is allowing food to simmer in a small amount of hot water for a long time. A simmering heat is that just below boiling point. This is the most economical way of cooking foods, as all the juices and nutriment are retained.

There are two varieties of stews made from meats, says the Woman's World, the white stew or fricassee, and the brown stew or ragout.

A close covered saucepan is best for making stews, which may be cooked in the oven, on top of the range or in the fireless cooker. Any food, no matter how cheaply purchased, which requires long, slow cooking, becomes expensive if cooked over a fire run for that purpose alone. Some thrifty housewives cook such dishes over the heating stove, on the furnace or in the oven while baking a rice pudding, apples or potatoes.

The time depends, of course, very much on the quality of the meat, but no meat will stew satisfactorily in less than from 1 1/2 to two hours, and the latter time is to be preferred.

White stews are made by putting the meat on to cook in a small amount of cold water. They are brought slowly to boiling point, and held there until the meat is heated through to the center, then the heat is lowered and kept at a simmering point until the meat is tender.

Chicken fricassee is a dish that is always popular. Special care should be given to thoroughly cleaning the skin before the fowl is cut. A small vegetable brush and warm water containing soda should be used to wash it. Rinse carefully and cut into pieces. An old fowl can be made palatable and tender if an hour extra is allowed for its cooking. Chicken for stewing may be started either in hot or cold water. If put into boiling water and the heat lowered, the juices and flavor are retained in the meat; if put into cold water, the gravy will contain more of the nourishment and flavor. As the gravy is to be used with the meat, there is no waste when cold water is used. Chicken is much more wholesome if the cover is left partly off during stewing. When cooked the chicken should be removed at once from the liquid and cooled quickly.

When it is half done, or after it has been on an hour, add the seasonings, and continue to cook until tender. The time necessary to cook the chicken will vary according to the size and tenderness of the fowl, but for an ordinary three or four pound chicken an hour and a half are needed. Pour nearly all the liquid from the chicken, leaving just enough to partly cover it. Have ready dumplings and place them in such a way that they rest on the chicken instead of in the liquid; they should be separated enough to allow them to rise without touching.

A large, round saucepan rather than a deep narrow one should be used for stews when dumplings are to be cooked. As soon as the dumplings are put in, cover the saucepan entirely, and allow them to cook 12 or 15 minutes, the length of time depending upon their size. The fire should be hot enough to keep the saucepan full of hot steam during the entire 12 minutes. Care must be taken to keep the steam from sticking to the bottom. If cooked over gas, this may be prevented by using an asbestos mat under the pan. The saucepan cover should not be lifted until the dumplings are done.

Place the chicken and dumplings on a large serving dish, and pour over them a gravy made from the chicken liquor, sea-

ORANGES AND LEMONS AGAIN

Further uses recommended by Mrs. Farmer

Recommending greater use of lemons and oranges, Fannie Merritt Farmer gives these recipes in the Woman's Home Companion:

Lemon Cream Rice—Pick over one half cupful of rice, cover with cold water and let soak overnight. Drain, put in double boiler, add three cupfuls of rich milk and cook until rice is soft. Add one half cupful of sugar, the grated rind of three fourths of a lemon, one and one third tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, three fourths of a teaspoonful of salt and yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten. Cook five minutes, turn into a slightly buttered pudding dish and cool. Beat whites of two eggs until stiff and add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly, then add one fourth teaspoonful of lemon extract. Spread top of pudding with mixture and bake to brown meringue.

Lemon Bread Pudding—Remove crusts from eight slices of bread. Spread with lemon mixture, cut in halves and arrange in a buttered mold. Beat two eggs slightly, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one eighth teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of milk; strain, add the grated rind of one lemon and pour over bread. Set mold in pan containing hot water, cover and bake one hour. For the lemon mixture put one fourth cupful of butter, the grated rind of one lemon and three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice in saucepan, place on range and cook two minutes. Add one cupful of sugar and three eggs, slightly beaten. Cook till mixture thickens, stirring constantly, cool before spreading on bread.

Orange Cream in Orange Cases—Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly and add two and one fourth tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, seven and one half tablespoonfuls of orange juice and a few grains of salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture

thickens slightly. Remove from range and add the whites of three eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into cases made from orange peel. Garnish with whipped cream, forced through a pastry bag and tube, and halves of glazed cherries.

Orange Puffs—Work one third cupful of butter until creamy, and add one cupful of sugar gradually, while beating constantly, then add two eggs, well beaten. Mix and sift 1 1/4 cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a few grains of salt, and add alternately with one half cupful of milk to first mixture. Fill buttered and floured individual tins, two thirds full of mixture and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually, while beating constantly; then add gradually the juice and grated rind of two oranges and the juice of one lemon.

Jellied Lemon Pudding—Put one cupful of sugar and four cloves in saucepan, pour over two and one half cupfuls of boiling water, place on range; bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Remove from range and add one half cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin which has soaked in one half cupful of cold water, 10 minutes. Cover, and let stand until cool. Strain one half the mixture into a beak mold. To the remaining mixture add the white of one egg, beaten until stiff, one half cupful of sliced pineapple, cut in small cubes, and one fourth cupful of raisins, seeded and cut in pieces. Pour into mold over first mixture and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold to serving dish and garnish with pineapple slices cut in triangular shapes and cherries.

Lemon Pie—Mix thoroughly one cupful of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of flour. Add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a few grains of salt and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Line a plate with family paste and build up a fluted rim. Turn in mixture and bake in a quick oven at first, to set the rim, then decrease the heat.

TAFFETA AND FAILE BOLEROS

Several charming members of the coat family

Boleros will be particularly smart this year in taffeta and faille. Light weight materials such as gabardine will also admit this short, jaunty garment into terms of intimacy. Very often in this latter case, too, the jacket will be of contrasting material, as, for instance, in one smart street suit which combined with a skirt of checks in mustard and green a bolero of the former color.

The sleeves of these coats are very often short and end just below the elbow with a ruffle—perhaps piped—or with a deep cuff. Sometimes, however, they are long, but in any case they show the line of the shoulder. Kimono sleeves are now in fact universal. In some of the taffeta boleros noted the seamless

TIME-SAVER FOR
SEWING-ROOM

A supply of extra bobbins for your sewing machine may be bought for a few cents each, and saves much time that is ordinarily spent in emptying and refilling. writes a contributor to the Delicador. I keep eight on hand for staple sewing, filled respectively with white cotton from 50 to 100, and white and black silk, with six others for special work. A convenient rack for keeping bobbins so that the white thread may be numbered may be made from a small block of wood with parallel grooves, each groove made to hold one bobbin, and numbered with the size of its thread. If for circular bobbins, a strip of wood with nails driven into it so as to stand up will answer the purpose, and each nail may be numbered at its base with the size of thread that its bobbin is to carry.

BUSINESS GIRL GOOD IN HOME

Runs household on correct principles

You didn't think, O mother of the old type, that the ideal helpmate for your son would be one who had served an apprenticeship as stenographer, bookkeeper, private secretary, lawyer or saleswoman? You would have him pick a girl who had spent her teens learning how to cook and sew? You are wrong, says a New York Tribune writer. Cooking and sewing can be learned in a few months. Witness the lawyer and suffragist, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Her mother wouldn't hear of her touching housework at home or entering domestic art classes at school.

"Housework is drudgery, and if you know it you'll have to do it," said the mother. And now Mrs. Greeley is an indefatigable cook—acquired the skill in a few months after marriage.

Yes, housekeeping comes easy if you have trained faculties, but punctuality, efficiency, economy, trimness in personal appearance—these are things in which the average home woman is too often deficient, and they are qualities that a

FLOWERED CREPE FOR GOWN

This material to be much worn

Flowered crepes are wonderfully beautiful this season, and are to be extensively worn for afternoon gowns and all purposes of the sort. This one shows the new raglan sleeves in the blouse and the peg top skirt that makes such an important feature of early spring styles.

The chemise is of chiffon with hem-stitched edges and the frills are of net, while the girle and trimming band are of velvet, for touches of velvet with crepe are always beautiful.

The styles mean simple and easy making and no difficulty in the fitting. This gown, for example, can be run together in a few hours without any possibility of failure. It can be developed successfully in a great many different materials, although crepes are especially fashionable. Charmeuse, as a matter of course, is beautiful; wool crepe makes the most attractive gown; and there are some silk and wool mix-

tures that are both pretty and inexpensive.

Cotton materials for summer are being shown and cotton voile in a little embroidered pattern could be handled in this way with the vest portions and



velvet ribbon of bright color as orange or apple green on white.

With the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of chiffon for the vest portions, 3/4 yard of net for frills, 1 yard of velvet ribbon for the neck and sleeves; the skirt 4 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 7 inches.

The pattern of the blouse (8115) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (8133) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MODES IN BRIEF

Boleros and coats of the Roman stripe, whether in silk or woolen stuffs, are quite new, says the Newark News. The silk ones are complete frocks of wash materials or silk stuffs.

Embroidered flouncing lends itself admirably to the tiered skirt. This is a style specially becoming to the young girl.

One of the prettiest of the early spring hats is of finest natural colored straw, the irregular brim being faced entirely with flowers. The sole trimming is a huge American beauty rose.

Buttons are decidedly to the fore for fastenings and trimmings. They are of great variety, from self-covered to the most elaborate of glass, china, bone, metal or ivory.

"BEST WAY" IN
WASHING DISHES

During my 17 years of married life, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping, experience has taught me that the following way of washing dishes is the best: Take a large piece of soft cloth that may be folded into a pad about the size of the draining board. An old Turkish towel or even soft old knitted underwear makes a good pad. Place the pad on the draining board, fill your dishpan with water as hot as you can bear your hands in, and add a little borax or other good water softener. Use good, white borax soap. Fill another pan with scalding water and place it in the sink beside the dishpan. Wash your dishes in the hot, soapy water and immediately rinse them, one at a time, in the scalding water and turn them out on the pad to drain. Wipe them while hot on a clean dish towel, and they will be bright and shining. Rinse the pad and hang it to dry, and it will be ready for the next time.

This pad will allow no water to drip from the board to the floor. Try this way once and you will always do it.

TRIED RECIPES

ROLLED BEEFSTEAK

Have a round steak cut quite thin and spread over it a layer of dressing such as you use to stuff turkey, only have it even more highly seasoned. Begin at one end and roll up the steak carefully and tie so as to keep its shape. Bake in a hot oven as you would a roast, have a little butter and water in the pan and baste often. It should cook a long time in order to be tender, and if it gets too brown cover with another pan. When done make a gravy of the drippings just as you would for a roast.

HAM EN CASSEROLE

Select a slice of ham about two inches thick from the center of the ham. After trimming the edges place in the casserole. Pour over it two cups of tomatoes and a sweet, green pepper and small onion which have been ground in the food chopper. Place a bay leaf on top, cover and bake in a very slow oven about two hours, or about five to six hours in a fireless cooker. The sauce should be thickened, and may be poured around the ham after it has been removed to a platter. When one has had enough beef and lamb this dish is a tasty change.—St. Paul Dispatch.

FRIED APPLE SAUCE

Quarter, core and pare the apples. In a thick skillet slowly cook a large tablespoonful of butter until it is a pale brown. Pack in the apples, drop a half teaspoonful of butter in bits over the top, cover closely and place somewhat to one side of the fire that the cooking may not be too fast. When the apples are fairly tender, sprinkle over them as much sugar as you think will make them fairly sweet, but do not stir. When done turn carefully into a serving dish and send hot to the table with a pitcher of cream.—Toledo Blade.

BOILED FRESH HADDOCK

Boil two pounds of fresh haddock in a regular fish kettle, if you have one. If not, tie in a clean muslin bag and boil in an ordinary saucepan, letting the bag rest on an iron trivet or chain dish-cloth to prevent its sticking to the bottom of the kettle.

Simmer gently until soft, then allow it to cook slowly. Make a thin white sauce, allowing two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, or vegetable oil, to a pint of boiling milk; add a chopped hard-boiled egg, and a tablespoonful of fine minced parsley.

Place the fish on a hot platter, cover with the sauce and serve at once.—Woman's Magazine.

MUSSELS ON THE HALF SHELL

And other ways of serving this cheap sea food

The larger use of mussels as a food is advocated by the United States government department pursuing investigations in that line. The officials report them cheap and wholesome. The Monitor has already described some modes of preparation (issue of March 14), and others are given below:

Mussels a la Catalane—Clean and wash, and steam in covered kettle with an onion cut coarsely, some parsley and whole white pepper. When cooked remove the beards and the top shell. Make a sauce by frying a finely chopped onion, adding a little flour, the liquor from the mussels, and season to taste. Cook 15 to 20 minutes; add the juice of a lemon. Cover the mussels with the sauce, sprinkle some bread crumbs over them and a little melted butter and brown in hot oven.

Mussel Fritters—Clean the mussels and steam until all are opened. Remove the meats; chop them up not too fine. Make a batter with four ounces of flour, teaspoonful of olive oil, three eggs, salt and pepper and one half teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well and add some of the mussel liquor to thin out. Mix in the mussel meats and fry in hot fat a golden brown.

Mussel Chowder, New York Style—Take a gallon of mussels, clean, wash and steam. Strain the liquor and keep hot in a separate dish. Take the meats out of the shell, remove the byssus and cut mussels in two if large; if not, leave whole. In another kettle fry one fourth pound of salt pork cut in very small dice. When well fried add three or four onions and two green peppers, cut in small dice also; fry a few minutes; add the liquor with the same quantity of water and four potatoes sliced thin; boil until the potatoes are cooked; add four tomatoes, peeled and chopped up; boil a few minutes more. Put in the mussels and sprinkle a little thyme leaves and serve.

Creamed Mussels—Prepare the mussels as usual. Make a cream sauce thus: Take three ounces of butter, place in saucepan; when melted add three ounces of sifted flour. Stir well

while cooking and do not let the mixture get brown. Add a pint of hot milk and one half pint of mussel liquor and cook 30 minutes. Season to taste with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Strain and add mussel meats. Serve on toast, or in patties, shells, croustades, etc.

Mussels a la Provencale—Prepare and clean. Take two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, place in frying pan or spider; let it get hot until it begins to smoke; throw in the mussel meats, previously "bearded," with some finely chopped onions and a little garlic. Fry a few minutes and serve.

Mussels on the Half-Shell Bourguignonne—After cleaning and steaming the mussels remove the top shell. Then prepare 1/4 pound of butter with a few cloves of garlic and some parsley chopped very fine. Mix thoroughly and spread a piece of it the size of a nut on each mussel. Place in hot oven a few minutes and serve sizzling, garnished with quartered lemon and parsley.

TRY POTATO

When baking griddle cakes, instead of using lard on griddle rub it with a raw potato. The cakes are just as brown and the kitchen is not filled with odor of burning fat.—Los Angeles Express.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Useful Reindeer

The reindeer as a domestic animal is much heralded in civilization today. Reindeer differ from almost all other animals in that they afford food and clothing and even milk and cheese, besides being draft animals of considerable pulling power, great endurance and speed. Cattle have of course been used as draft animals but they are slow. Reindeer are elegant and delightful for driving, and if not so valuable as horses they are even more interesting to look at, with their antlers and their dainty stepping ways.

Today's Puzzle

Fill the second blank in each sentence with the word of the first blank de-capitalized.

1. We had — in the — room.
2. After — we went in the — room and played dominoes.
3. At — we began — game.
4. At — John was — ahead.
5. At — we were just —.
6. We then went out and played — under the —.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Jelly fish.

"DOOR-CRANE"

With our large family and frequent visitors it was often inconvenient, though necessary for ventilation's sake, to keep the bedroom doors open at night, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. But when we were traveling an attractive device was found in an inn, as a result of which we purchased a wooden "door-crane" from the department store. This consists of a curtain rod on hinges. It is fastened to the door-frame on the side opposite the door itself, and a portiere is hung from it. When not in use, it swings against the wall, quite out of the way.

New Senate Plan Would Place Suffrage Before States

When Resolution for Amendment to Constitution Is Defeated Proposal for Bringing Topic Before States Is Made

WOMEN GET MAJORITY

WASHINGTON—The Senate will be called upon soon to consider Senator Shafroth's proposed amendment to the constitution requiring each state to vote on granting suffrage to women upon petition from 5 per cent of its voters.

This resolution was offered Thursday after the Senate, by failing to record a two thirds vote in its favor, had rejected the proposed constitutional amendment granting the vote to women throughout the country.

The vote was 35 for the measure to 34 against it. A two thirds affirmative vote was required for passage. Suffragists point to the majority of one as proof that their cause scored a triumph in defeat and was much stronger than its opponents had conceded. The returns indicated that if all 98 senators had voted for the resolution it would still have lacked the requisite support.

The Senate voted as follows: For amendment—Ashurst, Brady, Bristow, Burton, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming), Gallinger, Gronna, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Norris, Owen, Perkins, Poindexter, Ransdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Sherman, Smoot, Stephenson, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Works, Williams—35.

Against amendment—Bankhead, Borah, Bradley, Brandegee, Bryan, Catron, Dillingham, DuPont, Gore, James, Johnson, Lee (Maryland), Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Martin, Martine, Oliver, Overman, Page, Pittman, Pomeroy, Reed, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Thornton, Tillman, Vardaman, Weeks, West, Williams—34.

Fourteen Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for the resolution, while 22 Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against it. The growth of suffrage sentiment in the South was indicated by the favoring votes of Mr. Lea of Tennessee, Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. Sheppard of Texas and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana.

Announcement was made for Senator Root that if present he would have voted against the resolution. Similar announcements were made for Senator Fall of New Mexico and Senator Salisbury of Delaware. Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island announced that if he had not been paired he would have voted against the resolution.

Senator Chilton of West Virginia said that if he had not been paired he would have voted for the resolution.

Announcement was made that the following senators who were absent would have voted for the resolution if they had been present:

Crawford, Cummins, Penrose, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Michigan; and Walsh. No announcement was made for Senator O'Gorman as to how he would have voted if present.

Thursday's action, following weeks of debate, during which many leaders in the movement pleaded for postponement of the final vote, marked the climax of a campaign launched here the day before the inauguration of President Wilson.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and the woman suffrage committee later authorized Senator Ashurst to report it favorably.

The Shafroth Plan

The Shafroth resolution is as follows: "Whenever any number of legal voters of any state to a number exceeding 5 per cent of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding general election held in such state shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said state

of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such state such question shall be so submitted, and if voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting the women such equal rights the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Plan Finds Favor

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, the lawyer of the congressional committee of the National Suffrage Association, made the following statement regarding the new proposition:

"Every equal suffragist, of course, hoped that the amendment for full suffrage might have been favorably considered at this session of Congress. Such hope cannot be realized largely because of the constitutional squeamishness of certain senators and representatives.

"But we want federal legislation, and the new amendment cannot fail to find favor, because each state legislation gives in its last analysis to the voters of that state the right to pass upon whether women should have equal political rights with men.

"If this resolution is adopted the many and irksome legislative barriers will be removed, and the people will vote directly for or against this proposition."

Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the suffragists' congressional committee, issued a statement, in part as follows: "The two weeks discussion of this momentous question in the Senate has demonstrated beyond all doubt that more than two thirds of the members are suffragists. They honestly believe in the political equality of men and women, but they do not yet appreciate that this is a question for federal legislation, but contend that suffrage legislation lies solely within the rights of the states."

A statement issued by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, regretted "that the Democratic leaders in charge of the suffrage amendment in the Senate allowed that measure to be wrecked for the time being by forcing it to a premature vote."

Toll Debate Is Near

While the President and Democratic members in both houses who will support his position for repeal of Panama tolls exemption are confident that the repeal will pass by a comfortable majority, few believe that the majority will be large. Debate on the repeal will begin in the House Saturday, when a rule will be offered limiting debate to 15 hours.

In the Senate action by the committee on inter-oceanic canals on a repeal bill submitted by Senator Owen may be taken today or Saturday.

Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee, considers the matter of taking up the resolution today.

Tolls exemption repeal was opposed today by Representative Murdock, leader of the Progressives in the House, in a formal statement defining his party's stand.

"The Progressives in Congress are substantially a unit against the proposition to repeal the tolls exemption clause; both Democrats and Republicans are hopelessly divided," said Mr. Murdock.

"All three parties covenanted with the people to exempt coastwise passage. To scorn the mandate of the people now is to violate the principle of representative government and to surrender the sovereignty of the American people.

"There is no violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the exemption. The machinations of the transcontinental railroads and their allies make imperative our uncompromising adherence to American principles. The terms of the treaty are with us. We could not violate them and keep the respect of other nations. If we mislead them against ourselves we cannot keep our own respect."

President Wilson Thursday conferred with Senator Jones of Washington, informing the senator that there was absolutely no basis for conclusions to which he had referred in a Senate speech Wednesday to the effect that the tolls repeal was the price to be paid as a result of negotiations with Great Britain for non-interference by other powers in

Mexico and for England's defense of the Monroe doctrine.

Later Senator Jones made a statement to the Senate, asserting that he had not wished to misrepresent anybody, that he had referred to the conclusions as he had read them in a newspaper and that it was due to the President that he express to the Senate his flat denial of the matter.

Senator Jones' resolution calling upon the President for information as to the position of other governments on the tolls question comes up again today. Senator Bristow will make an effort to have it referred to the canals instead of the foreign relations committee.

New Lobby Charges

That prison contractors had paid him since 1908 to work against national legislation which would hamper prison contract work was admitted by Edward Boyle of Chicago, former treasurer of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, before the Senate lobby committee today. He said he was now working against the Hughes bill which would prohibit interstate shipment of convict-made goods.

Allegations that a fund of \$50,000 had been raised in the interest of prison contractor to defeat the Hughes bill have been made.

While hearings on the Hughes bill were in progress Thursday before the interstate commerce committee, Senator Overman, chairman of the lobby committee, was informed by Senator Hughes that statements had been circulated that a financial campaign against the measure was in progress.

Dr. E. Stagg Whiten of New York, an instructor at Columbia University, secretary of the New York prison reform commission and chairman of the national conference on prison labor, who is a supporter of the Hughes bill, has been summoned.

Vice-President Votes

Vice-President Marshall cast his second vote in the Senate Thursday when a tie vote resulted on a motion to take up a bill providing for the sale of certain Montana coal lands to the Republic Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The Vice-President's vote brought the bill up out of order. Senator Welsh offered a number of amendments. The bill seeks to give the railroad company a coal supply for its own use.

To Consider Prohibition

To consider the resolutions to provide a constitutional amendment for national prohibition the Senate committee on judiciary has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Senators Chilton (chairman), Fletcher, Shields, Borah and Dillingham. This sub-committee will hold hearings on the subject to begin April 16.

Alien Bill Reported

The Burnett immigration bill was reported favorably to the Senate Thursday. It retains the literacy test.

Bank Guarantee Put Off

Plans to provide during this session for a national system for guarantee of bank deposits have practically been

dropped. Paramount importance of the anti-trust and rural credit bills preclude consideration of the proposals. This subject is expected to be a feature of the next session.

ECONOMISTS TO TALK OVER THE MONROE DOCTRINE

PHILADELPHIA—Each of the six sessions of the eighteenth annual meeting to be held by the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 3 and 4 will be devoted to some important aspect of the subject, "Present International Relations and Obligations of the United States." Special attention will be given to the Monroe doctrine and the Mexican situation.

Because of a desire to give this meeting the character of a national conference an effort is being made to have every section of the country adequately represented. So far only preliminary arrangements have been made, but invitations to attend the conference have already been sent out.

The officers of the organization are as follows: L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, president; Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, Samuel M. Lindsay of Columbia University, and Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, vice-presidents; J. P. Lichtenberger of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Stuart Wood of Philadelphia, treasurer.

LABOR EXEMPTION IS TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson made arrangements Thursday to confer with Senator Hughes and members of the House interested in obtaining a provision in the proposed new antitrust legislation which would exempt the operations of labor unions and cooperative farmers organizations from prosecution under the Sherman law or other statutes. The President is understood to be opposed to the proposed exemption.

LAKE NAMED ELLEN WILSON

WASHINGTON—Lake Ellen Wilson is now the name of a picturesque expanse of water in Glacier National park. Secretary Lane has so named it in honor of the President's wife. It is a mile long and half a mile wide.

ELKS HOME TO BE POSTOFFICE

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department has informed Representative Deitrick that it had selected the Elks' building, Central square, Cambridge, for the postoffice.

ALUMNAE TO HEAR OF MEXICO

Mrs. Sara B. Howland will speak on "Mexico, the Student's Opportunity," at the meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association to be held at the Hotel Vendome, March 28.

MASONS MARK ANNIVERSARY

Gate of the Temple Masonic lodge, in observance of its fifty-ninth anniversary, had a ladies' night in the apartments on Broadway, South Boston, last night.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Transfers of second lieutenants of cavalry on May 1: A. T. Colley, tenth to seventh, and sail about May 5 for Manila; J. W. Heard, seventh to tenth, and sail about May 5 for the United States.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Forsyth, to fourth cavalry June 1, and sail about June 5 for Honolulu.

First lieutenants of cavalry transferred to the fourth cavalry on June 1: A. Boone, 3; F. H. Coleman, 2, and R. H. Kimball, 11, to San Francisco and sail about June 5 for Honolulu.

Changes in ordnance department: Capt. W. J. McCaughey, Sandy Hook, to Galveston, relieving Capt. C. B. Gatewood, who goes to San Antonio arsenal, relieving Maj. W. I. Westervelt, ordered to Watertown arsenal, Massachusetts.

Capt. M. D. Mead, medical corps, Washington, to Ft. Ethan Allen; Second Lieut. R. H. Willis, Jr., to the sixth infantry, vice Second Lieut. J. E. Carberry, relieved.

Second lieutenants of infantry transferred to the twenty-fifth infantry on June 1: E. P. Denison, 18, and C. C. Stokely, 28, and sail about June 5 for Honolulu.

Captain G. D. Arrowsmith, Governors Island, to West Point, as assistant to quartermaster.

Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, coast artillery corps, and G. A. Haddell, third infantry, on detached list April 27 and 22, respectively, and Capt. W. H. Raymond and H. S. Wagner, infantry, removed April 26 and 21, respectively. The former assigned to company 16, coast artillery corps, and latter to seventeenth infantry.

Leaves—Maj. B. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., two months, from April 25; Maj. W. I. Westervelt, ordnance department, 16 days; First Lieut. R. F. Patterson, dental surgeon, one month, 20 days extension.

Navy Orders

Commander C. B. McVay to bureau of ordnance, navy department, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1914.

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached the Charleston, to the Cleveland as executive officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. B. Crosby,

detached the North Carolina, to connection fitting out the New York and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign R. M. Comfort, detached the Tacoma, March 28, 1914, to connection fitting out the New York and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensign G. L. Woodruff, detached the Intrepid, April 1, 1914, to Asiatic station.

Ensign B. B. Howard, detached the Idaho, to the Worden.

Ensign N. L. Kirk, detached the Jupiter, to the Cheyenne.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. S. K. Reeves, detached the Tacoma, to the North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon C. P. Lynch, detached Naval Medical school, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1914, to the Tacoma.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. M. Hancock, detached naval station, Cavite, P. I., to Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. H. Karker, detached the Supply, to naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Assistant Paymaster Josiah Merritt, detached bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1914, to the Supply.

Boatswain James Roberts, to the Cleveland.

Gunner John Roman and Chief Carpenter Robert Morgan, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to the Oregon.

Movements of Vessels

Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, Pensacola to Panama City, Fla. Dunsen, at Boston.

Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Tex. Abarenda, at Manila.

Helena, at Siakwan. Paducah, at Guacanayabo bay.

Culgoa, Guacanayabo bay to Cristobal.

Jason, Guantanamo to Norfolk.

Celtic, at Tangier sound.

Delaware and Kansas, at Hampton roads.

Ontario, at Lynnhaven bay.

Note

Both Mr. Daniels, secretary of the navy, and Mr. Roosevelt, assistant secretary, will probably be present at the launching of the Oklahoma Monday at Camden, N. J. A daughter of Governor Cruise of Oklahoma will name the vessel.

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO BAY BRIDGE MEASURE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Pending before the Senate committee on commerce is a bill introduced by Senator John D. Works of California, authorizing the construction across San Francisco bay of the largest suspension bridge in the world. Nine and a half miles long, 134 feet wide, and costing some \$20,000,000, this bridge, if built, in many respects will be the world's greatest engineering accomplishment. Its proponent, Allan C. Rush, a Los Angeles engineer and architect, has succeeded in convincing many of the country's eminent engineers that it is practicable, and gives assurance that the necessary capital can be raised. Tolls on the bridge are calculated to pay 5½ per cent on the investment and pay \$1,000,000 a year into a sinking fund.

The great bridge would extend from the Presidio government reservation across Telegraph hill and Goat island to Emeryville, a suburb of Oakland. total length of 50,290 feet. It would be suspended on 10 20-inch steel cables anchored in the bed rock of Telegraph hill at one end and in the bed rock of Oakland tidewater lands at the other, and resting at intervals on 10 piers, 14,000-foot approaches extending beyond the anchorages to the termini. The anchors are planned to be of weight greater than the total weight of the bridge and possible traffic with allowance for various kinds of strains.

The bridge would be 150 feet above water level.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"
A play in four acts by W. S. Maughan (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The Land of Promise" is written for those who have acquired a taste for theatergoing. The habit of going to a theater engenders a love of "situations," of lines that provoke easy laughter and equally easy emotion, and of characters one can classify without much diagnosis. A "situation" is usually a violent affair involving a clash of bodies, opinions or feelings. Sometimes it is all three together, and sometimes the situation is something tremendous.

Audiences on these inspired occasions leave the theater feeling very much better, having quite forgotten themselves for the space of half a second. Perhaps the most popular situation, and one that may be enjoyed in ordinary family life, is a quarrel. A man may not agree with his brother as to the motives of a cabinet minister when neither of them personally know, hence a clash of opinion. The one may retort to the other that if the minister is dishonest he is at least good enough for the fools who are hoodwinked by him, provoking a clash of feeling. From that point one may naturally and easily get to a clash of bodies, the apex of the unsophisticated drama.

Now drama of this kind must be handled skilfully if it is to be effective, especially if it is to take in the stalls of a London theater. For the people who occupy these expensive seats are extremely sensitive to appearance, instinctively feeling that those who "judge righteous judgment" may be disregarded as mere faddists. So the business of the popular playwright is to create a picture of life that shall outwardly resemble the affairs, the feelings and the thoughts of men and women, concealing, under a show of realism, the fact that the whole belongs to the world of the theater.

Mr. Maughan's play in four acts is a very effective piece of theatricalism. Every one's attention is held, almost to the last.

It is, moreover, very well acted throughout; Mr. Godfrey Tearle's performance being described as "just 'it'" by some one who apparently knew what the sort of man who builds his own "shack" in Manitoba is like. What you feel is wanting in the play is an intimate knowledge both of the people and of the places. There is nothing about "Norah Marsh" to show the 10 years she spent as a companion to a terrible old lady. Mr. Maughan has to account for her utter lack of self-restraint in the second and third acts, by saying that she sometimes flew out at the old lady.

Ten years of such a life leaves its mark on a character, a character as unrestrained and provincial as Norah's. When, cruelly disappointed by a legacy, she is obliged to go to her brother's farm in Canada, she bickers with the hired man, Frank Taylor, and, worse still, quarrels with her brother's uneducated wife. She has, indeed, quite a second-rate suburban little mind, without any of the give and take of a well-bred woman. Then, in a moment of anger, she asks Frank Taylor to marry her, and, since "women are scarce in Manitoba," he accepts. In the third act we see a still more violent quarrel between Norah and her husband, a sort of fight between a small vicious cat, and a heavy, good-natured, but, ultimately, roused mastiff. The woman behaves like a fool, and the man like a brute, and the man wins. But, in the last act, we have the man confessing that he is beaten. He had got implicit obedience and a comfortable home, but he discovered he wanted love. All, however, ends as it should. Norah tells her husband she has learnt to respect and so to love him, and, refusing a comfortable situation in England, agrees to face a life of honorable hardship.

The play is a thoroughly skilful piece of work, for everybody, to the smallest part, has a chance of acting, and every chance is taken by an excellent company. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, though she acted magnificently, did not seem altogether the woman for the part. Norah is such a fool, and Miss Vanbrugh is so obviously quick-witted you could not believe she would have bungled things so hopelessly. Still, like all the work of this intelligent actress, it was a fine performance quivering with vitality and nervous energy. Among the others, Mr. C. V. France was admirable as a kindly buffer between the two violent tempered women. A packed house appeared to enjoy itself to the utmost.

HERE AND THERE

On March 30, E. H. Sothern will reach Chicago, at the Garrick to act "If I Were King." "Lord Dunsen" and

"Hamlet" in his first week. On April 6 he will make his first appearance in Justin Huntley McCarthy's "Charlemagne."

"The Force," a play by A. E. Thomas, will be given a trial matinee at the Plymouth theater, Boston, March 27, by Selwyn and company.

Margaret Anglin has engaged Arthur Byron for the role of Lord Darlington in "Lady Windermere's Fan," which Miss Anglin announces for revival on March 30 at the Hudson theater, following her fortnight's season in Shakespeare. In the original production of the Wilde play at Palmer's theater 21 years ago the role of Darlington was played by Maurice Barrymore. Miss Anglin also announces Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne for the role of the Duchess of Berwick, which part in the A. M. Palmer production was played by Mrs. D. P. Bowers. The rehearsals for Miss Anglin's revival will begin immediately under the direction of George Foster Platt.

Douglas Fairbanks and Miss Patricia Collinge plan a vaudeville engagement in a wireless telegraphy sketch.

Charles Frohman announces for presentation next fall "The Mob," John Galsworthy's newest play. The opening will be on Oct. 12 at the National theater in Washington, with Otis Skinner in the principal part. After a week in Washington "The Mob" will go to New York.

Richard Walton Tully's romantic play, "Omar the Tentmaker," will begin a summer run in San Francisco in June. Frank Lea Short is planning an open-air production of a new version of "Robin Hood."

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received two new all steel mail cars, the first installment of eight under contract, for through train service.

The New Haven road will provide special service tonight, for a large party of Knights of Pythias, en route from Campello to Boston and return.

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, is assembling material for a new Union Switch & Signal Company, Swissvale, Pa., mechanical machine, to be installed at Dover, N. H.

APPRAISERS PLANS TO BE CHANGED

WASHINGTON—At the request of Representative Peters the plans for the appraisers' stores in Boston have been changed so that the driveway from Northern avenue will be enlarged, permitting horses on large vans to stand within the building.

WENTWORTH WORK SHOWN

Third annual exhibition of the work of the students of the Wentworth Institute, Huntington avenue, Roxbury, took place last evening. It is estimated that 5000 persons were present.

MARBLE RATES RESTORED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission today vacated its order of Nov. 6, 1913, suspending marble rates from Vermont points to New York via Rutland and Boston & Maine.

CHURCH PEACE UNION ACTS FOR SERMONS MAY 17

Arrangements Will Be Made With 40,000 to 50,000 Ministers to Urge Hague Conference

NEW YORK—The Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, outlined its first definite move Thursday through its secretary, the Rev. Frederick Lynch.

Mr. Lynch said the executive committee has decided to arrange with 40,000 or 50,000 ministers of all denominations to preach on the peace movement May 17, the Sunday before Peace day. The ministers will be asked to advocate calling a third general peace conference at The Hague.

It has been decided to arrange for a world church peace conference in a European city during the coming summer. Mr. Lynch said the committee has written to the ministers of Protestant churches of Switzerland, inviting them to attend their conference of the churches to Europe, to embrace a participation in the Carnegie union. He said he believes the Swiss ministers will accede to the request, but that in any event the church peace leagues of England and Germany will act with Carnegie union.

The union will be incorporated in the state, the charter being in process of preparation.

AMERICAN WOMEN APPEAL FOR OWN INDEPENDENCE DAY

NEW YORK—Appeal has been forwarded to President Wilson to establish the first Saturday in May of each year as "Woman's Independence day." The National Woman Suffrage Association is making the plea and the official letter of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw recites that the cause of woman suffrage is no longer an academic problem, and that the National Woman Suffrage Association has set apart the first Saturday of May for a great public showing throughout the nation, for the purpose of setting forth the just claims of women to political freedom and to arouse patriotic devotion.

"In this spirit of loyalty to a true democracy, Mr. President," continues the plea, "the executive board of the National Suffrage Association appeals to you in your official capacity as President of the United States, to set apart the first Saturday in May, to be known as 'Woman's Independence day,' in recognition of the loyalty of American women to the spirit and claims of 1776, that the foundation of all just governments rests upon the consent of the governed."

WIRE COMPANIES OF MISSISSIPPI SUBMIT TO LAW

JACKSON, Miss.—It was announced here today by the attorney-general of the state, Ross A. Collins, that the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had consented to the entry of judgment against them and others in the suit instituted some time ago by the attorney-general of Mississippi charging illegal combination in violation of the anti-trust laws of the state.

By the decree the Western Union and American Telephone & Telegraph Company and other defendants are to pay the state \$50,000 in penalties. The decree further sets out that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its allied companies have disposed of all the Western Union stock which they have held.

FREIGHT INCREASE PUT OFF

WASHINGTON—A series of tariffs filed with the interstate commerce commission by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie and Northern Pacific railways, proposing increases of freight charges, have been suspended until July 23.

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filence's

Men's No-tip Barber Shop and Manicuring is on the Second Floor

Here is Coat News for Men

New Spring Regent and Balmacaan Topcoats as low as \$20. British made coats, American made coats and British tweeds made up over here. Some are tweeds with a dash of blue and green, brownish tweeds, black and white with green and blue high spots, heathers and oxford gray knitted coats.

More Conservative Spring Coats are all-wool silk lined oxford or black coats that are \$16, but ought to be \$20.

Winter Coats are leaving us now at prices from \$10 to \$27.50. These coats sold earlier in the season at \$20 to \$65. To buy any of these coats now for next winter is like putting money in the bank at compound interest.

(Second floor—by escalator)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

NEW HAVEN ROAD AGREEMENT EXPECTED TO BE MADE SOON

President, Attorney-General and Chairman of Transportation System of New England all Declare That

City Planning Board Meets Today to Map Out Work

(Continued from page one)

when the place of William C. Ewing whose term expires on that date, will have been filled.

Would Interest Public

As the board is purely an advisory function of the city government, with no executive or administrative powers, it is considered by the members of the board that their recommendations must carry the force of public endorsement. Therefore, the question of how they can get the public interested in their activities will be the first subject for consideration. One measure along this line of activities has already been announced. The board, it is said, will endeavor to hear members of the Massachusetts and Boston real estate exchanges and Boston members of the Legislature on the question of housing for the laboring classes.

Invitations General

On problems of general planning the board will invite members of every industry and business, social and civic clubs. It is announced that the committee will slight no effort to keep in constant communication with those who are willing to take part in the work. To make this more attractive to those who may have ideas on any civic subject, as well as for reference records, the board has provided an exhaustive card listing system which offers historical record of every recommendation offered and by whom.

To List Property

Another item to be considered will be the listing of all city properties. It is the purpose of the board to have the many properties now owned by the city but of which there is no comprehensive record, listed as to their location, their value, size, present use and development possibilities.

It is also expected that a plan for playgrounds throughout the city will be devised. The board will later take up the subject of resurfacing school grounds that are paved with brick.

While the subject will not be touched on at this afternoon's meeting, it is stated that the planners propose the re-naming of every street in the city which is duplicated.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SENIORS ARE TO HONOR FACULTY

Senior class members of Simmons College at the refectory, on Brookline avenue, tonight will have as their guests the faculty of the college, the occasion being the regular spring entertainment. Miss Constance G. Ekstrand, chairman, with the assistance of Inez E. Bassett, Margaret A. Potter and Margaret M. Knoll, is in charge of the affair.

There will be some "shadow plays," selections by a few members of the glee club, a mock faculty meeting and take-offs on several of the instructors.

This week the Simmons Club of Boston entertained the faculty at the Engineers Club room, Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue.

CITY CLUB TEAMS WIN FUND SOUGHT

Concluding its 10-day campaign to raise \$150,000 with which to complete the construction of its new clubhouse, the Boston City Club announces that the desired sum was oversubscribed by \$1100, the final day, Thursday, \$62,450 being secured. At a celebration dinner at the close of yesterday's campaigning, Commander E. R. G. Evans, a member of the Scott expedition to the South pole, and Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa spoke. Judge Oscar Leser of Baltimore was also a guest.

I. W. W. CHECKED AT COOPER UNION

NEW YORK—Because the efforts of the I. W. W. to capture a Socialist meeting held to discuss the unemployment problem led to a riot in Cooper Union, which for a time threatened to grow to serious proportions, the police cleared Cooper Union and dispersed a crowd of 1000 persons in Seventh street, just off Cooper square, Thursday night. Joseph O'Carroll and Jack Morris, leaders of 300 youths making up a band that marched with O'Carroll from Rutgers square, were arrested.

MILITIAMEN TO TRY NEW MANUAL

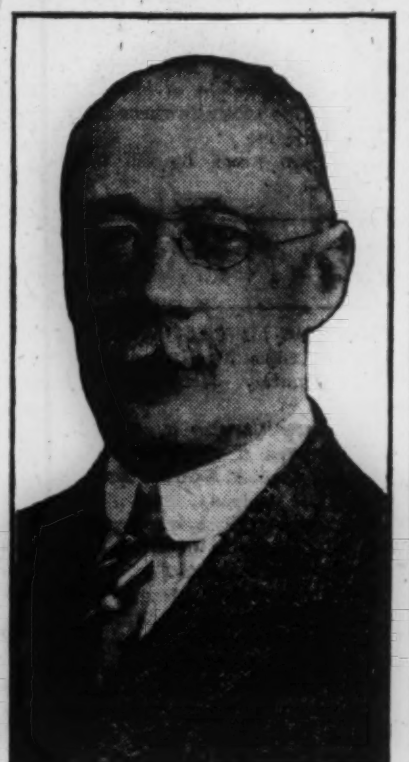
Requesting an opinion of the new manual for non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry of the organized militia of the United States, the war department has sent to Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson extracts of this new book. Copies are also to be sent to each company commander of the infantry organizations. Some of the subjects that are discussed are: the morning march, loading of army wagons and autos, marching, making camp, camp services and duties.

FIVE SEEK MAYNARD PLACE

MAYNARD, Mass.—For superintendent of streets, there are five candidates, Frank Whitney, the incumbent, John J. Driscoll, former street superintendent, Simon Parker, Daniel Parmenter and Fred Boothroyd.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL CLASS PLANS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Wishing to bring together as many as possible of the members of the graduating class of 1875 of the English high school for a fortieth anniversary reunion next year, members of the 1875 class association are striving to get in touch with all the other members of the class. The association has a membership of 59 resident members and six



ALFRED H. BARTLETT
President Class of '75

non-resident. It has located 50 other members of the class.

At its thirty-ninth anniversary dinner last Monday plans were made for a special celebration next year. Committees were appointed to decide upon the form it would take and make other arrangements. It was decided to have present as guests some representative of the graduating class every fifth year beginning with 1880, a representative of the school at large, and the present headmaster, John F. Casey. Members will be asked, also to bring their sons.

Officers of the association are Alfred H. Bartlett, president; Bruce R. Ware, vice-president; Charles S. Parr, secretary; Charles C. Ryder, treasurer; T. F. Duffly, George H. Frazier, William C. Cherrington, Francis S. Allen, W. N. Irving and H. B. Brownell of Taunton, executive committee.

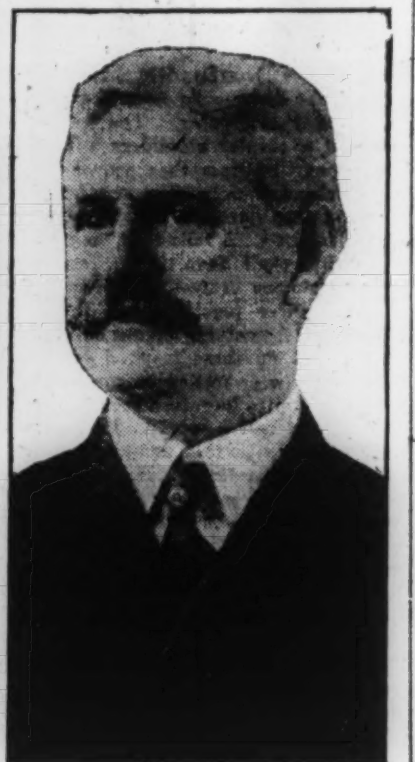
Committees on the celebration are as follows: Finance, Alfred H. Bartlett, Charles C. Ryder; dinner, Charles C. Ryder, Alfred H. Bartlett; entertain-

ment, Henry W. Estabrook, Joseph McKay Gibbons, Edward A. Cutter.

Among the resident members of the class are Frank M. Forbush, lawyer; Frederick A. Farrar, copper manufacturer; George Adams, who was captain of cadets in 1875. Twenty years later his son was captain of cadets in the same school.

Other members are Charles C. Ryder, cotton manufacturer; Frederick H. Lane of New York, a woolen manufacturer; William A. Hopkins, a hardware dealer; Benjamin J. Bowen, an artist now living in Concarneau, Brittany, France. Mr. Bowen comes over every five years to meet with his former classmates and has signified the intention of coming next year. Charles S. Darnell of the Boston building department is another member of the class. He is active in civic and military organizations.

Still others are Allen Arnold, a banker; Edwin C. Miller, of piano fame; Fred



CHARLES S. PARR
Secretary Class of '75

Sawyer, merchant; William E. Alger, consular agent at Honduras, Central America; Charles F. Morse, United States deputy marshal; J. Miles Standish, Charles H. Utley, Arthur M. Waitt, railroad engineer of New York; Francis S. Allen, woolen manufacturer; James Boyd, manufacturer, Philadelphia; Alfred H. Bartlett, wholesale merchant; James A. Bouve, banking; Edward A. Cutler, broker-banker; Louis Strauss, merchant; William E. Davenport, insurance; Charles S. Parr, advertising.

EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS CENTRAL AMERICAN TRIP

Dr. Spinden Writes of Adventures Encountered in His Travels in British Honduras for Museum of Natural History

WILL GO TO MEXICO

NEW YORK—In a letter to a friend in this city Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, who is conducting an expedition for the American Museum of Natural History, tells the experiences he has encountered since starting out from Belize, British Honduras, where he established his headquarters before invading the rivers, lakes and jungles of Central America. Dr. Spinden says:

"We are on board the Thistle, and sailing up the old river on the way to El Cayo, which is on the western frontier of British Honduras."

He says that the members of the expedition left Belize the day before yesterday before sundown and that they tied their craft to a bamboo bank below some swift flowing rapids. The explorers reached the place about midnight right in the heart of the jungle country, with spreading ceiba and graceful coconut palms nearby.

According to the letter Dr. Spinden and his party, which includes a Mr. Morley, are now continuing on the first part of a two months' trip into the interior region of Yucatan, where they hope to visit the ruins of a number of famous cities, and then afterward they plan to proceed into Mexican territory. Much of the traveling, however, will be accomplished in Guatemala.

WOMEN TEACH AMERICANISM

To teach American ideas, the social service committee of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club is conducting meetings at the Civic Service house, Salem street, North End. The first was held Thursday and the second will be held March 24.

FUEL CO. OFFICIALS SENTENCED

SAN FRANCISCO—The three officials of the Western Fuel Company who were recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the federal government were sentenced to imprisonment Thursday night.

MAYOR CURLEY SOON FACES DEBT LIMIT LOAN QUESTION

Council Again Passes Order Similar to One Three Times Vetted by Mr. Fitzgerald Last Year—Sixty Clerks in Assessing Department Affected by Salary Cut

Before the street loan order for \$500,000 within the debt limit passed at a special meeting of the city council yesterday approval it will have to pass a final reading before the council not less than two weeks from yesterday. In such case and in event of the mayor's approval the loan will then be made, exercising for the first time the law passed two years ago granting the right to borrow inside the debt limit \$500,000 a year for a period of five years.

Council passed a similar order three times last year which was vetoed by former Mayor Fitzgerald each time because he believed the money should have been taken outside the debt limit. Sixty clerks of the assessing department will be affected by the mayor's order to Chairman Daily of the board of assessors to cut the salaries in his department of all clerks receiving over \$1000 to the extent of 7½ per cent. This the mayor says will amount to nearly \$8000 per year saving.

ART

CHICAGO—From March 24 to April 19 the Chicago Art Institute will have an exhibition of the works of the Belgian sculptor, Constantin Meunier. In the bulletin of the institute is the following notice: Constantin Meunier, Belgian, 1831-1905, in some respects resembled the French Millet. He chose many of his subjects from the life of peasants and laborers, and executed them in a deeply sympathetic way. His impatient technique, however, differs widely from that of Millet, who always manifested a profound respect for his medium. His most extensive public work is a monument to labor at Louvain, from which some of the full-size reliefs will be in this exhibition. Most of the collection is of statuettes and busts in plaster and bronze, about 90 in number. These are accompanied by 17 paintings in oil and water color, and 40 or more pastels, drawings, and sketches. The descriptive catalogue is prepared by Christian Brinton of New York, who is a friend of the Meunier family.

The trustees of the B. F. Ferguson sculpture fund have under consideration the matter of erecting on the West Side a monument commemorative of the admission of Illinois to the Union in 1818, to be made by Henry Bacon. The Ferguson fund amounts to about \$1,000,000. After the payment of certain charges and annuities the annual income available for sculpture, is about \$34,000. The fund was established to provide an annual income for the erection in Chicago of statuary commemorative of historical events. The only completed monument is the Lorado Taft "Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes," which was erected last summer in Grant park, adjoining the Art Institute on the south.

The trustees of the Art Institute are the trustees of the Ferguson fund. They have commissioned Mr. Taft to prepare full-size models of his proposed "Fountain of Life" to be erected on the Midway, on the South Side, in plaster, ready to be cut in marble. The preparatory models are to be completed within five years. The cost will probably amount to \$50,000. The contract goes no further, although Mr. Taft's general plan for the beautification of the Midway by a series of ornamental bridges over a canal, with the "Fountain of Life" at one end and another symbolic fountain or group at the other, has many admirers.

Mr. Taft has done some work on the "Fountain of Life," having been giving some time to it for several years. He has shown small plaster models at the Art Institute. There is sufficient money available in the fund at the present time to cover all obligations, including this new commission.

The annual memberships in the institute, which numbered 273 in the first year, 1882, have increased to 2500. The total receipts from these annual memberships have amounted to \$550,000, without which, the trustees say, "it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the museum." The membership fee is \$10 and entitles the member and his family to all the privileges of the Art Institute for one year. This includes special exhibitions, lectures, concerts, etc. Other sources of revenue, aside from gifts and bequests, are from life memberships of \$100 each, which were established in 1897, and of whom there are more than 1200, and governing life memberships of \$400 each, of which there are 47.

In the 32 years since the Art Institute was established the receipts from members, and interest on these funds have amounted to \$878,894.81. These funds have been used to pay the expenses of maintaining the museum, and adding to its treasures. The use of the ground is given by the South park commissioners. "Life memberships are proving an excellent means of endowing the Art Institute and at the same time guaranteeing the privileges of the Art Institute to its members for life," says a note in the last bulletin. The number of visitors to the galleries, to the library, to the lectures and concerts, and the number of students, show steady gains.

HARDWARE SECRETARY ELECTED

George A. Fiel of Waltham was elected secretary of the New England Hardware Association yesterday at a meeting of a special committee of that organization.

TELEGRAPHERS IN OPEN MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The general committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of the New Haven system began a three days' session here on Thursday. Sessions are public.

MUSIC

"JULIEN" LECTURE

At the Toy theater on Thursday afternoon, Miss Amy Grant, the musical lecturer, read with piano accompaniment an original blank verse narrative covering in brief form the action, scenery and dialogue of Charpentier's opera "Julien," which has had its first American production this winter at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. Miss Grant explained to her audience that the purpose of the composer was not the same as in his "Louise," to present the careers of certain types of character, but to disclose the struggle of an idealist with the obstacles of the world. Though the work, considered as a play, has a tragic outcome, the intention of the composer, she explained, was not to declare the hopelessness of the existence of him who strives to produce something beautiful for the service of humanity but to point out the obstacles in the way.

Miss Grant noted that the music of "Julien" had been a disappointment to many listeners because instead of revealing thoughts newer than those of "Louise," it repeated those stated before that opera was written. She pointed out that only in the prologue has the composer furnished any fresh pages. The rest of the work is largely a rehabilitation of Charpentier's early cantata, "The Poet's Life."

As lecturer, Miss Grant outlined the scenes as they appear in paint and canvas on the stage and she ran through the action in its broad bearings. She then, as reader, took up her manuscript and presented the blank verse narrative in five episodes, corresponding to the epilogue and four acts of the drama. She recounted the facts of the opening scene, which shows Julien and Louise at the Villa Medici at Rome. She continued with the succeeding pictures of the Temple of Beauty, as a devotee to which Julien desires to be initiated; of the peasant life scene, in which Julien finds much solace but not permanent satisfaction; of the shore scene in Brittany and Julien's native fields; and finally of the scene at Paris, with the mock temple and the vision of the lost Temple of Beauty.

MARSHALL-CLARK RECITAL

In Jordan hall Thursday evening Miss Gertrude Marshall, violinist, and Miss Ethel Damon Clark, pianist, gave a joint recital before an enthusiastic audience. Their program opened with the C minor sonata of Grieg for violin and piano. There followed a solo number by Miss Marshall, the Saint-Saens Concerto in E major; solos by Miss Clark, comprising Mozart's Rondo in A minor, Liszt's etude in F minor and Chopin's scherzo in E major; and finally three pieces by the violinist, as follows: Chopin-Wilhelm; nocturne; Debussy, "En Bateau"; Wieniawski, Polonaise in D major. Miss Marshall's accompanist in her solo pieces was Alfred DeVoto.

COL. GOETHALS SAILS TODAY TO RESUME DUTIES

NEW YORK—Col. George W. Goethals leaves here today for Colon, where on April 1, he will be installed as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Before he left Washington Thursday, Colonel Goethals had a conference with Secretary Garrison and received the latter's approval of the persons selected to head the various branches of the permanent government on the isthmus. Salaries of the officers also were fixed.

Lieut.-Col. William V. Judson, corps of engineers, who has been serving as one of the isthmian canal commissioners, has asked to be relieved from duty on the isthmus. His request will be granted.

FLOWER SHOWS FREE TO PUBLIC

Exhibitions of flowers in one of Boston's parks and in Mechanics building, both of which will be free to the public, will be held in connection with the annual convention of the National Society of American Florists here in August.

EXECUTIVE CUTS OWN SALARY

BALTIMORE—John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Company, has voluntarily declined to draw the increase of \$6000 in the annual salary of \$36,000 voted to him by the directors about a year ago.

N. E. TEACHERS OF ENGLISH TO MEET HERE TOMORROW

Training of Pedagogues to Be Principal Subject of Discussion at Jacob Sleeper Hall

"Training of English Teachers" is the subject to be discussed by the New England Association of Teachers of English at its thirteenth annual meeting tomorrow. The meeting will be in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University and will begin at 9:45 a. m. The first part of the meeting will be given over to the consideration of business after which the report of the committee on the training of English teachers will be made.

The college equipment for the English teacher, in subjects other than English, will be presented by Samuel Ross Holmes of Worcester Academy. Discussion of the report will be participated in by Supp. F. E. Spaulding of Newton, Prof. Henry W. Holmes of Harvard, and William Orr, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Prof. William Allan Neilson of Harvard will make a summary of the discussion.

After an intermission Prof. William Lyons Phelps of Yale will give an address, the subject of which is "A Literary Pilgrimage in England."

STATE HARBOR MEN AT SALEM

Members of the state harbor and land commission arrived in Salem at noon today, were received by the local officials, and conducted on a tour of the harbor. The visit is in anticipation of consideration of a petition for a state appropriation of \$6000 for widening the channel and dredging the South river to a depth of 10 feet. For the latter work the Salem Electric Light Company has offered to pay one half the expense.

WALTHAM MAN REELECTED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Alexander Starbuck has been reelected president of the Waltham Historical Society.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I have received an intimation from Jerome D. Travers, says H. H. Hilton in Golf Illustrated, that he expects to arrive in this country about April 1, so it is evident that he has decided to leave nothing to chance in respect to getting ready for the big event in May. According to his present intentions he will have about seven weeks' practice before the first ball is struck off in the championship, and in this period he will have plenty of time in which to become acclimatized to the conditions on this side.

But judging by experiences of the past, the average American golfer would not appear to find any great deterrent in the somewhat different conditions under which the game is played in Great Britain. I have never yet heard a player from over the water even hint that the climatic conditions have in any way affected his game, and moreover the change from inland to seaside golf has not appeared to present any serious difficulties to them.

There is just one point in which it does make any difference though it is not one which bothers an expert player. Our hard, dry courses teach us to pick up iron shots, especially mashie shots, too clean. We know that to hit the sun-baked ground will spell disaster so we do not attempt to take the divot unless from a lie which favors so doing. Consequently as such lies are few and far between, particularly in the summer time, many of our players do not get sufficient practice at these shots. This naturally is a handicap when first playing on a seaside links where this shot is seen perfectly executed by almost every player with any pretensions to high rank as a golfer. In Jerome Travers' case, however, this should be no drawback for no American amateur, and few of our professionals, know more about the handling of iron clubs than he does.

Mr. Hilton, himself, then goes on to tell of an exception to the statements he has just made. "It is true," he says, "however, that Mr. Herreshoff, in 1912, completely failed to exhibit the form of which he is really capable, and his game at Westward Ho! was not within strokes of what he accomplishes in his own country. In no department of the game was he ever up to his average standard, but on the putting greens he did extraordinarily indifferent work, sufficient to break the confidence of a much more experienced golfer than the young American."

But there can be no shadow of doubt that he missed his Schenectady putter very much. Not that he always putts with this weapon when playing in America. I have often seen him using an ordinary aluminum club of stereotyped form; but he would appear to be a player who likes to change the class of putter he is using at comparatively frequent intervals. Directly he loses confidence in one stamp of weapon, he pulls out the other from the bag. At Westward Ho! he would, no doubt, have been much happier had he been allowed to revert occasionally to a Schenectady, but the "laws of the Medes and the Persians" on this side prohibit this, and in consequence he never succeeded in recovering the confidence which so quickly departed from him on his arrival on British soil.

One thing which troubles many people

EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANT IS PLAN OF D. A. R.

Distribution of Books, Written in Many Languages, Giving the Alien Information on Good Citizenship One of Proposals

TO TEACH HISTORY

Recommendations for future work by the Massachusetts society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the education of the immigrant population in good citizenship were made by Miss Mary A. Wilcox of the Twentieth Century Club committee on immigration and Mrs. James G. Dunning, chairman of patriotic education committee of the D. A. R., at the meeting held this morning in the Arlington street church at the invitation of Mrs. Paul Reverse Frothingham.

The meeting was called by Mrs. Frothingham to discuss cooperation with the newly formed Immigrant Education Society in promoting the use of the guide for the immigrant alien.

Distribution of books and literature in other languages, which contain information useful to the immigrant, was recommended as well as the publication of an American history which shall show the part the immigrant has taken in the life of the country. A short sketch of the work accomplished by the D. A. R. chapters of Connecticut was given which included the raising of a fund of \$5000 especially devoted to immigrant education and the offering of a prize for the best essay on America from an immigrant student.

In connection with the recent resolution to give one peace program in each chapter every year a general meeting in the interest of the substitution of law for war will be held under the joint auspices of the society, D. A. R. and the Massachusetts Peace Society at the Arlington street church tonight.

on first going to Great Britain, which perhaps Mr. Hilton has not known, is the large size of the greens. Many people on this side of the water are unaccustomed to having to play so long a shot with a putter, and being on the green they do not like to use any other club, so have to decide to hit the ball with a putter much harder than they have been used to doing. This takes time, of course, and in the interval some of them do lose confidence, which is hard to find again.

In regard to Jerome Travers, Mr. Hilton pays a decided tribute. He says: One really wonders how much Mr. Travers will miss his favorite Schenectady putter when playing over here. The American amateur champion is a whole-souled believer in the efficacy of the center-shafted club, and in his own country uses nothing else. There is probably no golfer living who uses it quite as successfully as he does. It is an education to watch Travers putt with this club. Every action is so deliberate and methodical, without in any way being labored, as are the methods of so many members of the methodical school of putters.

How he will fare with an aluminium putter (which one naturally assumes he will use) is a matter of great interest; but, judging from experiences gained by the subsequent putting of those who a few years ago had perforce to discard their center-shafted clubs, there would appear every indication that he will not suffer materially. The majority of those who were in the habit of using "Schenectady" weapons were equally successful with aluminium clubs. In truth I believe that Mr. Travers could putt better than 49 out of 50 people whatever manner of club he was called upon to use.

As regards his prospects on British courses everything depends upon the comparative efficiency of his wooden club play, and this particularly applies to the amateur championship at Sandwich. One can hardly imagine him winning the event over the hills and dales of the Kent course without the use of his wooden clubs, as it would strike one as being the one course above another on which at least comparatively good wooden club play is an essential.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS GATHER

The fourth public conference in connection with the course in social service for volunteer social workers took place last night at Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue. The meeting was opened by Philip Davis of the Civic Service house, the principal speaker being Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head resident of the Elizabeth Peabody house.

Mrs. White outlined the work done by the settlement houses and told of the keen desire among business men to see the work succeed. She spoke of the successful individual and group work that is undertaken by these institutions.

PRESS CLUB HEARS COMPOSER

Members of the Boston Press Club were entertained last night by Karl Carroll, composer of songs. Willard Flint, soloist, and several club members also aided the program.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTMENTS—Choice, centrally located vacant properties at bargain; also new income properties bringing 10 per cent net. E. A. STANFORD, 2300 Shattuck ave., Berkeley, California.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASHLAND, N. H.—Furnished, bungalow, modern improvements; on beautiful lake, overlooking White Mountains; rent \$275 season; well \$500. MISS LEWIS, 600 5th ave., New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

SEA SHORE LOTS
\$50 and upwards. Send for booklet. FAIRVIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET—BROOKLYN

PRIVATE FAMILY offers refined person beside room large apartment; telephone; electricity; 10 minutes subway; near Park St. References exchanged. RAINIER, 180 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast off clothing wanted, will pay cash, old gold and other articles bought. Send for MAX KEZLER, 1235 Massachusetts, Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 48 Huntington Ave., maker of fine clothes; unsurpassed facilities for pressing, altering and repairing.

HELP WANTED—MALE

CIRCULATION MANAGER
DRY GOODS, established 1899, now enjoying a national circulation and an exclusive record for doing things, requires a first-class man for its circulation department; salary and commission; he must be prepared to travel or devote his entire time to one territory. Address, stating experience and references, PRICES, IDENT, DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 120 W. 32d st., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—French girl 20 to 25 years old, for private banking house; prefer one living in South End or Roxbury. Address with full particulars and lowest salary to J. D. Box 1615, Boston.

CANVASSERS for high class novelties, polishing cloth for silver or metal, and shoe polish. Address HEDLEY NOVELTY CO., Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A position in New England or Eastern states for a thoroughly competent and reliable business woman; understands office management, direct supervision of employees; familiar with fire, iron, real estate business; has also been private secretary to prominent business men; capable stenographer and accountant; a corporation, firm or individual needing a high class and satisfactory employee, may address ANDREW J. BALL, 305 W. 11th, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. W. PILLSBURY
CANDIDATE FOR
N. H. GOVERNOR

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry has announced his candidacy for Governor at the Republican primary. He declares the present Democratic administration in New Hampshire is inefficient. If elected he promises to devote his whole time to the interests of state economy.

Mr. Pillsbury was a candidate for senator in 1912, being defeated by Senator Henry F. Hollis, and was a candidate for Governor in 1906 and 1908.

MR. BRYAN PRAISED
FOR PEACE POLICY

LINCOLN, Neb.—In honor of William Jennings Bryan, the Lincoln Bryan Club held a dinner here Thursday night. Mr. Bryan sent his regrets. Republicans and Democrats took part alike. The speakers were Governor Moorehead of Nebraska, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Governor Cox of Ohio and Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri.

Of the administration's Mexican policy, Senator Robinson said:

"Secretary Bryan is the originator of our policy of 'watchful waiting.' He hopes for peace; he labors to recognize and promote every agency designed to establish justice and mercy among the nations. If in the end our armies must invade that land, who will asperse the great commoner for raising his voice in warning?"

WELLESLEY IS
MAKING PLANS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Examination by experts of College hall at Wellesley College which was practically destroyed by fire Tuesday has just revealed that much of the brick used in the lower stories of the building can be utilized in the reconstruction work. The establishing of administration offices temporarily in fraternity houses on the campus is progressing rapidly.

A meeting of the trustees was held yesterday after which Bishop William Lawrence, president of the executive committee, said he would call the trustees together again within a few days to take definite action toward getting the college into working order.

HARVARD BOARD
LIST NOMINATED

Members of the governing board of the Harvard Union at a meeting last night made these nominations for officers and committeemen of the union for 1914 and 1915:

President, Maj. Henry Lee Higginson '35, Boston; vice-president, S. B. Pennock '35, Syracuse, N. Y., and J. C. Talbot '15, Milton; secretary, K. Bromley '16, New York; and F. W. Busk '16, New York.

REVERE AS CITY
MEETS DEFEAT

REVERE, Mass.—Voters at a special town meeting Thursday night defeated the project for a city charter to replace the present town form of government.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 13 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon
Toilet Water
AND 17 OTHER EXCELLENT
TOILET PREPARATIONS
For Sale Everywhere
The Jennings Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

VORL is a deliciously palatable and nutritious food for infants, for cakes, custards, candies, ice cream, etc., and is more economical than the alcoholic vanilla extract, because the Vorl flavor remains in the article flavored, where alcoholic extracts evaporate, therefore goods flavored with Vorl taste better. Two-ounce bottles at your grocer, 15 cents; by mail 25 cents. THE VORL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUY Grocery and Provision Business, near Boston; owners wish to retire; central and growing location; fine fixtures; business over \$2000 a week; Mass. Corp., \$20,000. Address only C. SUMNER, room 634, 120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

Miss Herick's Studio of Expression
Normal and Professional Courses in Dramatic Art, Private Instruction or Class Work. Summer course for experienced teachers and students.
Miss Herick was formerly of the faculty of LELAND POWERS SCHOOL.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

MILLINERY

The Selection of a Becoming **SPRING HAT**
IS AN ART
Our Large Variety in Both Style and Price Will Greatly Assist You.

J. L. NIENSTEDT **ART MILLINERY** E. D. GAULT
61 GRATIOT, CORNER BROADWAY, DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

A SPECIAL SHOW OF
Striped Silks for Spring
To make up into Russian Blouses, waists, skirts and entire gowns, these striped silks are everywhere favored. In the present special showing are striped satin and surah twills, striped plisse crepes, striped taffetas, silk tapestry, novelty Lyons taffetas, crepe nouveau, crepe de chine, plaid silks, as well as a specially arranged display of the new black silk textures. The colors are quite unusual, the designs authoritative, the qualities dependable. And you have the added advantage of seeing the silks in a flood of pure, natural daylight, for this is
THE HUDSON DAYLIGHT SILK STORE

The J. L. Hudson Co.
Two Big Stores in One
DETROIT

Opposite Newcomb Endicott
17 E. Grand River Av.
2nd Floor
Phone Cherry 3530 R

MRS. NORBURY
NorbroShop
Blouses,
Under Muslins,
Negligees.

MRS. BROWN

Our Candies represent the highest art of the candy makers' craft.....

Next Time Try **KUHN'S**
Lunch Room Open 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Kuhn Bldg. 216 Woodward Av.

Individual Modes

in Women's Tailored Suits, Coats, and Skirts, charming Dresses and exquisite French Blouses.

Also Furriers and experts in the safe Cold Storage of Furs.

The ROLLINS Co.

Successor to
THE HOUSE OF GEORGE
250 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich.

STATIONERS

Stationery, Printing and Fine Binding
The RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
DETROIT, MICH.
Established 1842

SCHOOLS

Waverley Home Day School
51 Rosedale Ct., DETROIT, MICH.
Phone Hemlock 505 J

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

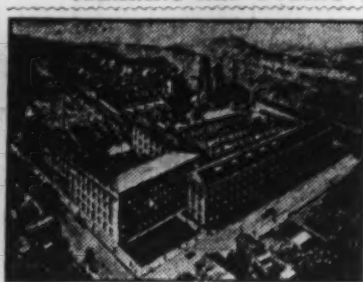
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

SIERRA MADRE, CAL.

REAL ESTATE

LOOK—Wealth's opportunity: Sierra Nido Rancho; 40 acres, for home or development in sunny California, foot of Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena; mountain, valley, ocean views unequalled; finest water; fruit never freezes; folder mailed. Address H. C. CHURCHILL, Sierra Madre, Cal., or J. STANLEY LOWE, Mason building, Los Angeles.

CLEANING AND DYEING



Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works.

Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST with its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING
AND
DYEING

ENGRAVING

ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE BEST STATIONERY FOR SOCIAL BUSINESS—USE—SAMPLES—FREE
ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS
THE CHAS. H. ELLIOTT CO.
16-40 LEHIGH AVE. PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Hesel & Justice
130 SOUTH 15TH STREET
Smart Spring Millinery

PHILADELPHIA

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to E. E. DANIELL, 1713 Sanson street.

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

Shake hands with a Pyle \$1.50 glove
No need to murmur, "Pardon my glove." You'll be proud to show them!

Will Pyle for Style

CLEANING AND DYEING

CLEANING AND DYEING

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS
Portieres, Draperies, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Furniture, etc., Cleaned by the Same Process as the Most Valuable Silk, Satin and Lace Gowns. Lace Curtains and Blankets Cleaned to look like new. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired. Your patronage solicited.
OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO.
PITTSBURGH'S OLDEST AND LARGEST DYEING AND CLEANING CO.
Bell Phone Private Exchange Highland 1135

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

TABLE SUPPLIES

LACES
Silk Lace mantillas
Silk and Linen Collar and Cuff Sets
Real Lace Luncheon Sets
BEILSTEIN, HERRMAN CO.
2017 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor.

MUSHROOM POWDER

Is made of finely pulverized French dried mushrooms.
It gives gravies and sauces a delicious and appetizing mushroom flavor and appeals to lovers of mushrooms.

To secure your name for our mailing list we will send you by parcel post a 65-cent tin of Cresca Mushroom Powder and a 10 cent tin of Cresca Paprika for 90 cents, stamps or check.
Every month we issue a little book telling of our good things to eat and we want your name.

Imported Table Delicacies

The Kuhn Co.
WILKESBURG, PA.

PITTSBURGH
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to J. GRANT HINDS, 412 Kennan building.

MONITOR READERS TRAVEL IN WAYS PROPOSED BY MONITOR ADVERTISERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., ADVERTISING

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co.
512 9th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
offer during the month of MARCH 9 ft. x 12 ft. WOOL FIBRE RUGS IN BEAUTIFUL COLORINGS AND DESIGNS, PRICE \$8.95 each, delivered free within one hundred miles of Washington. Get Prices of other sizes.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 192 and have it for dinner
FACTORY 1324 14TH ST. N. W.
T. A. WICKERSHAM, Pres.

EDUCATIONAL

STRAYER'S OLD MASONIC TEMPLE
5TH AND F STREETS
BUSINESS WASHINGTON, D. C.
High grade courses in COLLEGE Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Civil Service and English.
Day and night sessions.
Branch Schools—Baltimore, Md., Martinsburg, W. Va. Get free catalogue.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dunlap & Christys
Spring Hats
ARE NOW ON DISPLAY
SIDNEY WEST
14th and G, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WM. C. MERCER, painter and decorator, wall paper, estimates, w.h. color schemes, 1404 P st. N. W. Phone N 625.

GARAGES

AUTO STORAGE, accessories and repairs, the Glah Garage, 17th and U sts. N. W. D. B. GISH, phone North 4484-4485.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO 125 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT.

Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State.

25 to 28 B. S. PRODUCE MARKET CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

AUG. S. SPIEGEL Co.

Delicatessen Stores and Restaurants

137 Summer St. 216 Friend St.
(near South Station) (near North Station)
Sausages fresh from our factory every day
Business Established 1843

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
For 87 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

WORCESTER, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

An Established Reputation of 14 Years
BON-MARCHE
SPECIALIZING
in Women's, Misses', Juniors', Children's and Infants' New Fall and Winter Wear—Apparel.
Worcester's only strictly cash garment store.
538-540 Main Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARLES W. SHARP
High Grade Meats Cleanliness Quality and Value
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Foultry, Provisions
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

BANKS

The Cleveland Trust Company
SAVINGS BANK
Safety First
FOURTH RULE
The directors of The Cleveland Trust Company meet every Monday and Thursday, solely in the interests and for the safety of the bank. Directors who direct is the fourth rule of many that point to Safety First. Other rules of this bank are:
No loans to directors or officers;
Continuous daily audit;
Joint control of securities and cash reserve.
Euclid and East Ninth and fourteen branches.

FURNITURE

For Furniture and Floor Coverings
of Quality visit the Big East End Store. PRICES LOW.

The Geo. D. Koch & Son
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 "ST"

MILLINERY

SHIELD & TUBBS
MILLINERY OF QUALITY
6543 Euclid Avenue

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
THE LA MARCHE ART CO.
Showing Spring Line of Children's Stamped Dresses.
FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS.
6 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland.
Branch Store 15003 Detroit Ave., Lakewood.

HAIR GOODS

Madame Pearl & Son
FIRST HAIR GOODS HOUSE IN
30 Taylor Arcade, CLEVELAND
Near Prospect Entrance
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Clearance Sale of Clothing
Furnishings and Hats
Rawlings, Agnew & Lang,
507-509 EUCLID AVENUE

TAILORS

THE Reitz Tailoring Co.
Tailors of Fashion
MATH. REITZ, Pres.
WALTER S. RAEDER, Sec'y.
2995 West 25th Street

MEN'S AND LADIES' TAILORS
All the new Spring and Summer Goods now on display.
W. J. McLAUGHLIN
"Advanced Tailoring for Men and Women Who Know" 33 TAYLOR ARCADE.

PRINTERS

High Grade Catalogue Builders
Specialists in COLOR WORK.
Send for booklet "Tips of Type."
CALVERT-HATCH CO.
Cleveland Building, Main 1534

COAL

J. A. DENNERLE & CO.
COAL AND COKE
5607 Lorain Avenue
CLEVELAND
Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at 728 Osborne building, Cleveland, O.

Have You Ever Thought Of Asking the Monitor In Regard to SCHOOLS?

Its Educational Department is equipped to furnish full information about schools in all parts of the U. S. A postcard inquiry stating requirements and location desired will enable us to be of real service to you.

The EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, EDUCATIONAL

NEW ENGLAND
BOSTON, MASS.

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street
Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.
The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.
Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

L. H. TORREY, Mgr.
Tel. Back Bay 3180

One of the first hotels to advertise in the Monitor

Copley Square Hotel

Exeter and Blagden Streets
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths

SUNDAY HOME DINNER
1-3 P. M. \$1.25 per cover

RATES \$1.50 up without bath. \$2.00 up with bath.
Sitting Rooms, Red Room and private bath \$5.00 up.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Proprietor

COPLEY-PLAZA

BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL
Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe 7 to 10. Special Music.

"The Superlative in Excellence"

The charge for rooms and restaurant is reasonable and the service excellent.

Single Rooms with Bath - \$3.00 to \$5.00
Double Rooms with Bath (2 persons) \$5.00 to \$8.00
Two minutes from Back Bay Station.

EDWARD C. FOGG, Mgr. (Recently with Hotel Belmont)

EDUCATIONAL

YOU ARE INVITED
to an exhibition of the work of the students of

The Fenway School of Illustration

comprising paintings and drawings for books, magazines and commercial purposes, at the Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich Street, during the week of March 23rd.

Every day, from 10 to 5.
Every evening, except Saturday, from 7 to 10.

Develop the Best that is in Your Boy

THE latent faculties and genius your boy may possess will have a better chance to develop in the inspiring atmosphere and moral environments of a school like the Manor School than in the crucible of the public school. Inspiringly situated, with a beautiful seaview overlooking Long Island Sound, this school offers a real home to its pupils. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. Upper and lower schools. Graduates in all leading colleges. Faculty of experienced, college-bred teachers. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Laboratories and manual training shops. Gymnasium 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. For information and booklet, address

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A. MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

THE PRINCIPIA

A School For Character Building
A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING

From kindergarten to college entrance the Principia trains young people in academic and special studies under college trained specialists. It inculcates high ideals and surrounds the youth with a wholesome, inspirational atmosphere.

Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

THE PRINCIPIA ST. LOUIS

SEA PINES

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Distinctly Devoted to Developing

Genuine, happy home life; personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful life of useful womanhood. The climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. 100 acres; pine groves; 1000 ft. seashore. Poles. Efforts are especially put forth for results in character and education. New Equipment. Gymnasium, Music, Handwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. THOMAS BICKFORD, Miss FAITH BICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box 7, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

For Western Girls
College preparation and due athletics in their own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls
Equal educational advantages and a superior climate. THE MISS WOLFEY SCHOOL, DENVER, COLORADO

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED

By department stores, merchants, manufacturers. Big demand, small supply. Our graduates earn \$1000 to \$1500 yearly. Write TODAY for Free prospectus of our Correspondence System of Advertisements. POWER SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING, INC., Inc. (Est. 1901), 1221 Myrtlewood Building, Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

Modern and Ancient Languages
for any purpose.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
in all subjects
New England College of Languages
120 Boylston St., Boston.

SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs
of all the U. S. schools. Write today. Association of Schools of the U. S., 1912 Time Bldg., New York, 1912 Mass. Temple, Chicago.

The New York School of Secretaries
ABOLIAN HALL, 25 W. 42nd St.
Secretarial courses only. Typography, Secretarial English, Calligraphy, Bookkeeping, etc. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

NEW ENGLAND
New England's Latest and Last Word in Hotels

THE BANCROFT

WORCESTER, MASS.
Opened September 1st, Nineteen Thirteen. The Hotel, embodying in its construction features for the convenience, luxury and satisfaction of its patrons which will remain unsurpassed in America for years to come. Operated by BANCROFT HOTEL CO., CHAS. S. AVERILL, President and Managing Director

THE COOLIDGE

SEWALL AVENUE AND STEARNS ROAD, BROOKLINE
(Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath, and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates. American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service Guaranteed

Tel. Brookline 2740 W. N. HOBBS, Mgr.

Worcester Academy

For Boys 81st Year

160 boys prepared in last 4 years for 21 different colleges and universities. Alumni in 43 states and 15 foreign countries. Enrollment represents 25 states and 10 foreign countries. Mountain climbing, horseback riding, and handcrafts. In charge of competent counselors or chaperons. Wholesome food, comfortable rustic cabins and rustic atmosphere. Write for illustrated book and rates.

Wynona Camp for Girls 80 Wynona Road, Fairlee, Vt.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Westminster

BOSTON, MASS.
ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations
250 ROOMS, \$1.50 UP
EMILE F. COULON

Hotel Woodbine

TORONTO, CANADA
100 ROOMS—100 BATHS
EUROPEAN PLAN
Cuisine and Service the Best
GEORGE A. SPEAR, Proprietor

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

Hotel Brunswick

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H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Westminster

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BOSTON, MASS.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

CANADA
Grand Trunk Hotels

CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA-ONTARIO
350 Rooms \$2 Upwards, European

THE FORT GARRY
WINNIPEG-MANITOBA
300 Rooms, \$2 Upwards, European

The Hotels Are the Latest in Construction and the Finest in Canada

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL

921 Pender Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Vancouver's most modern, up-to-date Hotel.
Popular prices.
All baths with showers.
Free bus meets all boats and trains.
FIREPROOF. Three minutes from P. O.
Finest grill in the city.
RATES \$1.00 UP
F. L. WALLINGFORD, Manager

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL TUILERIES

270 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON, MASS.
Offers to Associations a Series of Rooms known as the "Catherine de Medici Ball Room"
Napoleon Marie Antoinette
These rooms are of varying size, elegant in their appointments, admirably adapted for LECTURES, RECITALS, BANQUETS
The splendid location of the Tuileries, with its quiet and refined atmosphere will commend itself to those who seek these requirements.
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY

CANADA

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards, European Plan.
F. W. BERNARD, Manager in Chief Hotel, Grand Trunk Railway System.

HOTEL WOODBINE

TORONTO, CANADA
100 ROOMS—100 BATHS
EUROPEAN PLAN
Cuisine and Service the Best
GEORGE A. SPEAR, Proprietor

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

CHATEAU DE SOISY

Ideal Summer Season, June 1 to Oct. 1; 40 minutes from Paris; beautiful country, peace and quiet.

WILLIAMSON DE VISMÉ,
SOISY-S-ETIOLLES-SEIVE ET OISE

NEW ENGLAND

THE VICTORIA

Newbury and Dartmouth Sts. BOSTON
In the residential Back Bay district, within easy walking distance of business and historical centres and near leading churches.

Charming Rooms and Suites with bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

HOTEL OXFORD

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & M. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, European Plan. Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP F. PRETTO, Proprietor

SUMMER CAMPS

Camp Tecomet For Girls and Young Women
On Our Own Island, China Lake, Me. New dining hall, assembly house and tennis. Swimming, fishing, canoeing, motor boating. Land and water sports. Under personal direction of Mr. Charles F. Towns (Assistant Superintendent of Schools) and Mrs. Towns. Address 10 Eames Street, Providence, R. I.

CAMP FAIRWEATHER FOR GIRLS
Fairweather, N. H.
Ideal vacation. Land and water sports, folk and social dancing, picnics in groves of spruce, maple and birch. Handicrafts, domestic science, nature talks. Illustrated booklet.

MISS M. FAIRWEATHER, Director.
586 Chapel Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Camp Wellesley
For Boys Lake Ossipee, N. H.
16th year. A progressive camp. Illustrated booklet. Address EDWARD AUGUSTINE BROWN, Currier Street, Wellesley, Mass.

CAMP WINNECOCK FOR BOYS
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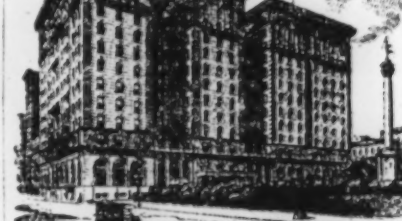
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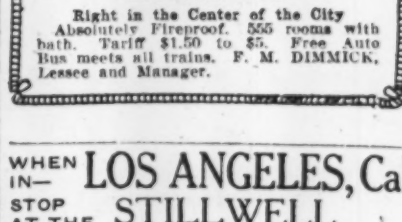
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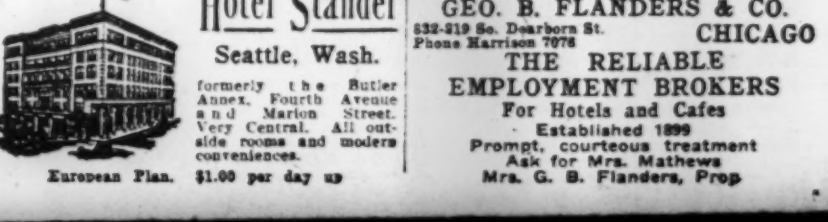
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 10. **LAUNDRESS** wants to take home. **FRED SCOTT, 67 Shawmut st., Boston.**
 11. **LAUNDRY** wanted to take home. **MARY LANEY, 23 Dundee st., Boston.**
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PIANIST, residence Worcester, 21, single, good references and experience. Mention 721, State FREE EMP. OFFICE, 18 Green St., Worcester, Mass., (free to all), 21.
PLAIN DRESSMAKING or seamstress work wanted by the day; capable colored woman. MISS MARY ALLEN, 104 Green St., Boston, 21.
POSITION wanted by a middle-aged American woman as companion for lady; as housekeeper; 2 years; 20 per week; in a flat. SADIE A. ESTEY, 357 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass., 21.
POSITION wanted for New Hampshire as working housekeeper for one or two persons; no children; country no objection. Apply EMMANUEL CHURCH, 13 Newbury St., Boston, 21.
POSITION wanted for elderly woman in small family; light work; willing to take small pay. Apply EMMANUEL CHURCH, 13 Newbury St., Boston, 21.
SALESMAN, also office assistant (35); wants an office to go out of; good references. Mention 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
SEAMSTRESS experienced in mending and repairing; also in caring for children from six months up; good references. MISS MARY SEIDENSTICKER, 22 Wyomington St., Roxbury, 21.
SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day; any household sewing. MRS. E. H. DE LITE, 983 Washington St., Suite 2, Boston, 21.
SEWING wanted by the day or week; experienced dressmaker. MRS. NANCY C. HOLDEN, 13 Muzzey St., Lexington, Mass., 21.
STENOGRAPHER, practical, rapid and accurate, desires position; good references; 10 years in last place. MRS. LENA BEEBY, 114 Cushing Ave., Dorchester, 21.
STENOGRAPHER (22) desires position in Springfield; has had general office experience; 10 years; 20 per week; good references. Mention 12022, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator and general office work, 30, single; prefers location in city; \$5 or \$9 a week; well experienced; very good references. Mention 12022, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 20, single; good references; 10 years in last place. MRS. E. H. DE LITE, 983 Washington St., Suite 2, Boston, 21.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—Young lady would like a position as office assistant. GURIE MITCHELL, 352 Massachusetts St., Boston, 21.
STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT (18), penmanship excellent; city or vicinity; \$8 or \$9 per week; high school graduate; desires only temporary work. Mention 12022, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
TEACHER-Lady (22) wants summer position as governess or tutor; 20 per week; willing to travel; can furnish references. M. F. CLAPP, 23 Davis St., Braintree, Mass., 21.
TRAINED ATTENDANT wants position as mother's helper, housekeeper or any position of trust requiring experience. ALICE A. DILLON, 12 Chestnut St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., Phone 345, 21.
TRAVELING COMPANION, refined woman, wants position. MRS. MARY SMITH, 14 Howe St., New Haven, Conn., 21.
VISITING TUTOR (German) wants employment; conversant with English; references. MARIE MIKULEC, 109 Talbot St., Boston, 21.
WANTED-Work by day, spring cleaning, sewing, mending and darning. MRS. G. W. LAUGHLIN, 10 Maverick St., East Boston, 21.
WANTED-Chambermaid mornings from 8 to 2, mending and darning. MRS. G. W. LAUGHLIN, 10 Maverick St., East Boston, 21.
WANTED-by an experienced woman of good ability, apartments to clean by the day; best of reference. Address MRS. MAY HILL, 361 Allston St., Cambridge, Mass., 21.
WANTED-Position as housekeeper or caretaker for apartments, with entire charge, or with a couple; refined woman; best of references. Address J. A. BROWN, 106 Mountfort St., Suite 7, Boston, 21.
WANTED-By young colored woman, housework, plain cooking and mending; best of references; city or country. LILL A. BRYANT, 125 West Lenox St., Boston, 21.
WANTED-Care of children or adult by the hour; good reader; will take any light work. ADELAIDE N. TAYLOR, 67 W. Canton St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
WANTED-Plain sewing with dressmaker or private family. MISS CICELY WALKER, 48 Market St., Cambridge, Mass., 21.
WANTED-Situation as attendant in office or as saleswoman. MRS. MAY MARTER, Hotel Glenwood, 79 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass., 21.
WOMAN about 40 would like to care for child or adult; first class references. Mention 698, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 12 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass., 21.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with 2 children wants situation. MRS. NELLIE M. WESTON, 121 College St., New York, 21.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants permanent situation; best references; good landlady; neat and economical. MISS AGNES E. FRIELAND, 351 Warren St., Suite 6, Boston, 21.
YOUNG AMERICAN woman, 24, wants to be her services to any one going to California in exchange for a room and board as a companion, secretary, attendant or care for children. Address MRS. ADDIE WHITFIELD, 105 Hume St., Mass., 21.
YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants laundry or general housework; experienced. MISS HATTIE M. SIMMONS, 11 Moody St., Dorchester, Mass., 21.
YOUNG LADY, business experience, desires office position; good penman, accurate at figures; no stenography or bookkeeping references. MISS ROSE MEYER, 20 West View St., Dorchester, Mass., 21.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position as bookkeeper in or near Springfield, Mass.; 18 months in last place; good references. 810 to State, Mention 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 12 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 473, 21.
YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position as bookkeeper in or near Springfield, Mass.; 18 months in last place; good references. 810 to State, Mention 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 12 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 473, 21.
YOUNG WOMAN (22) desires position as bookkeeper in or near Springfield, Mass.; 18 months in last place; good references. 810 to State, Mention 606, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Women's Dept., 12 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 473, 21.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

CIRCULATION MANAGER WANTED—Dry goods, established 1850, now expanding a national circulation and an exclusive record for selling things, requires a first class man for its circulation department; salary and commission; he must be prepared to travel or devote his entire time to one territory. Address, stating experience and references, President DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 120 W. 32d St., New York, 21.
WANTED-General farmer, understanding care of cows and horses; middle-aged man; good home for right man; 2500 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
WANTED-Middle-aged couple on a chicken and fruit farm near New York; as housekeeper; 2 years; 20 per week; in a flat. SADIE A. ESTEY, 357 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass., 21.
HARDING, 40 W. 44th St., New York, 21.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN to do general office work; one that like clerical; chickens preferred; no objection to woman with child; pleasant home; moderate compensation. Kindly address C. WESTER, 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
COOK AND LAUNDRESS in family of 5 employing 2 other maids; good home; good wages; carfare paid. MRS. J. H. SCHULZ, 127 1st St., Glensville, N. Y., 21.
FIRST CLASS (German preferred) woman for cooking and general housework; must be satisfactory; 2 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
FIRL WANTED for general housework; four-room apartment; sleep home; references required. MRS. GERTRUDE P. POPE, 50 Cathedral Parkway, New York, 21.
GIRL WANTED for maid and general housework; 16 years; 20 per week; in a flat. MRS. ROSS, 347 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich., 21.
HOUSEKEEPER—Young lady understands dressmaking, refined, experienced and practical; good permanent home with owner of handsome residence; references; 10 years; 20 per week; good references. MRS. M. EDDY, Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 21.
OPERATORS—Children's dresses; steady work; good wages; clean, light factory. YOUNG BROS., 1201 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., 21.
STRONG, RELIABLE, intelligent, companionable woman as working housekeeper; family three; no washing; good wages; 10 years; 20 per week; good references. MRS. ROSS, East Orange, N. J., 21.
WANTED-GIRL for general housework. S. W. CRAIG, 4829 Cedar Ave., West Philadelphia, Pa., 21.
WANTED-Working housekeeper; family of four adults; 20 per week; 2000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
WANTED-Bright stenographer in card index correspondence department. BLANCHARD BROS., 19th St. and 18th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 21.
WANTED-Young lady with ability for figuring in cost accounting department. BLANCHARD BROS., 19th St. and 18th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 21.
WANTED-Middle-aged couple on a chicken and fruit farm near New York; salary and interest in business. W. B. HARDING, 40 W. 44th St., New York, 21.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable middle-aged woman; 2 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
C. B. HARDCASTLE, 6334 Jefferson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

A MASON, just arrived here from Germany, speaks English and German; 10 years in last place; 20 per week; 2000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN (18) wishes to travel; 20 per week; 2000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
AMERICAN with executive ability in export business, long experience with Spanish American, desires position in office or as traveling salesman. MRS. E. H. MOSES, 544 Tenth Ave., New York City, 21.
BUYER, organizer and manager, experienced in business, store management, extensive knowledge of 5 and 10 cent merchandise. J. F. BOUGHTON, 11 Dale Ave., New York, 21.
CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC MAN desires position in shipping, buying, warehousing or selling. JOSEPH A. CARPENTER, 646 E. 51st St., New York City, 21.
CARPENTER and millwright, first class, wishes steady situation in city or out; references. CARPENTER, 2540 N. Myrtle St., Philadelphia, Pa., 21.
CARTER or GARDENER on gentleman's place, understanding horses, cows and poultry; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
CHAUFFEUR, single, 27, wishes country position; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

FIRST-CLASS HEAD WAITER and steward—City or country; best credentials; single married. E. F. GIGLI, 300 W. 111th St., New York City, 21.
GENERAL WORK—Middle-aged man wants work of any kind; respectable, reliable; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
HOUSEBOY (colored, 18)—German; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
INVESTIGATOR, experienced and capable, with extensive knowledge of the law; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
MAN of 50 would like any kind of employment in city or country; can furnish best reference. ALEX. S. ROSS, 227 8th Ave., New York City, 21.
NECKWEAR CUTTER—Young man, 23, 5 years' experience in New York as neckwear cutter; would go to any part of the country; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
PORTER, JANITOR or general man (colored), married; understands steam heat. A. H. JONES, 150 W. 137th St., New York, 21.
PUBLISHER'S REPRESENTATIVE—Young man, 23, 5 years' experience in the East; 3 years' experience and thoroughly acquainted with the agents; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
RELIABLE COUPLE desire position as caretakers; private dwelling; no children; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
STENOGRAPHER, expert, male, 35, desires permanent or temporary position; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
VALET—Young man (Scott, 25), wishes position as valet; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
WANTED-Position in telephone factory in inspection department, testing telephone; 10 years in last place. C. R. ROGERS, 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
WANTED-Position as assistant to executive in sales and commercial end of progressive concern; automobile business preferred; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
WATCHMAN OR PORTER—Married man, 35, wishes position as watchman or porter; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
YOUNG MAN (South Chilean American), knowing little English, desires to begin at once; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
YOUNG MAN desires position with civil engineer; experienced; good references. WILLIAM H. JONES, 82 N. Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J., 21.
YOUNG MAN (19) would like position as assistant in a fur-furnishing store; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as shipping clerk; 3 years' experience; highest credentials. AUGUST SCHUTZINGER, 500 10th St., New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN (23), position desired in New York or Jersey City; had three years' experience in stockroom; would take position at anything. BEIT STONIER, 23 Bond St., New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN of 28 with 10 years' experience in cloak and suit business desires a position. T. BLUM, care J. M. Reynolds, New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN (25) desires position on dairy farm or in small town; honest and trustworthy; best of reference; can run automobile. J. H. LEBERT, 31 21st St., East Orange, N. J., 21.
YOUNG MAN (23), temperate and industrious, handy with tools, wishes position as general helper; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
YOUNG MAN (22), high school graduate, wants position as salesman with large house; wishes to learn business inside first. JOHN J. OKUN, 252 E. 74th St., New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN desires position with mercantile house; wide awake and ambitious for advancement. EDWARD M. WEIL, 142 E. 12th St., New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN—Experienced cashier, bookkeeper, clerk, etc.; moderate salary; best references. ALBERT A. BUCHHOLZ, 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
YOUNG MAN (27)—Can run automobile; salesman, collector, anything business; city, country; references. JAMES HALLA, 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960, 21.
YOUNG MAN (23) with office experience, can do bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position; can furnish references. A. RUSSELL, 120 West 17th St., New York City, 21.
YOUNG MAN (27) wants position on farm; understands all kinds of farm work; good milk; best of recommendations. JOSEPH MACINTYRE, 347 E. 60th St., New York, 21.
YOUNG MAN (19) wishes position as under gardener in a country town; experience; can furnish best of references. CAROLYN M. MCINTYRE, 419 E. 164th St., New York City, 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, ladies' maid or general girl, colored, wants situation. MRS. J. WARD, 21 W. 99th St., New York City, 21.
COMPANION or secretary, educated American woman, knowledge of music, dressmaking, stenography, typing, etc.; capable traveler. MRS. E. WARD, 10 W. 99th St., New York City, 21.
COMPANION, refined, educated, would like position as companion; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GOVERNOR or housekeeper 7 years' teacher, school, music; 5 years housekeeper; best New York references. RUTH B. BARTLEY, 416 West 23d St., New York, phone 4702, Chelsea, 21.
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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Young or middle-aged man on small dairy farm. H. T. HOOK, Gen. Del., Columbia, Mo., 21.
CLEANER wanted by the hour or day. W. L. LEBERT, 313 Kenmore Ave., 2d Apt., Chicago. Phone Edgewater 5401, 21.
COMPETENT GIRL or MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general housework on farm; 4 in family; good home for right party. MRS. E. E. MONEY, Martindale, Ind., 21.
FINE HAND SEWERS. VAUGHAN, 4 Michigan Ave., South, Chicago, 21.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Woman may secure good home with small family; wage \$5 per week. Address W. W. BISHOP, 85 Gale Ave., River Forest, Oak Park, Ill., 21.
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER will teach shorthand and typewriting to intelligent young girl in exchange for light office work. MISS A. H. MYLER, Room 422 Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., 21.
WANTED-A neat-appearing lady who is good stenographer and typewriter; experience applying ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Apply WAGGONER'S CLO. CO., 329 N. Market St., Decatur, Ill., 21.
WANTED-A good woman for general housework in a small family; good home for study in suburb of Chicago. Tel. Des Plaines 73. MRS. MINNIE G. COOK, 181 Kirby Ave., East, Detroit, Mich. Phone North 4250, 21.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, d. e. competent, trial balance, bookkeeping, etc., wants first class position; best references. ANN N. TEMPLETON, 408 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Tel. Kenwood 3400, 21.
COLLEGE STUDENT with good business experience wishes employment afternoons or evenings. ORA MARY FELL, W. C. A. Prospect Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio, 21.
COMPANION for woman or child; can speak Spanish and teach music; prefer to be employed in a small family. MRS. THOMPSON, 20 7th St., East, Cincinnati, O., 21.
COMPANION—Will travel; can do half-day work; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
DRESSMAKING, tailoring or light sewing; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TUTOR desires position teaching children grammar school branches; reasonable salary; credentials. B. ANDERSON, 1488 Cullum Ave., Chicago, 21.
EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK of high school education desires position; would also consider other office work; tutoring and office work; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER and seamstress, position wanted; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL would like situation; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
HOUSEMAKER, mother's helper, cultured middle-aged woman seeks position; experienced home; is good dressmaker; experienced; will take entire charge; good references; salary \$10 week. MRS. MEYERS, 607 Groveland Pl., Chicago, Ill., 21.
HOUSEKEEPER, refined, middle-aged woman, no encumbrances, desires position; full charge; or as companion; can sew well; best reference. MRS. J. J. CARLSON, 212 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo., 21.
HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged German American, for business couple, MRS. CARRIE ELLIOTT, 1084 Lehigh Ave., Chicago, Ill., 21.
LADIES' MAID—Competent colored woman wants position last of April; would care for children. MRS. H. LEE, 323 S. Washington St., Chicago, 21.
STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, desires position. MISS FLORENCE NIXON, 41 E. 46th St., Chicago. Kenwood 4222, 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER-TELETYPE, expert, with some advertising or sales ability; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD advertising copy writer, man or woman. THE C-G CO., Hollingsworth Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., 21.
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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Experienced girl in high grade candy store where light lunches and soda water are served; one capable of doing entire range of work; permanent position to right party. PAGE & SHAW, 88, LaSalle St., Chicago, 26.
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Small family in suburb; wages exceptional; good surroundings; permanent position. W. L. LEICH, 76 W. Monroe St., 13th Fl., Chicago, 21.
SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, can make all kinds of plans and superintend buildings; 11 years last place; good references; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
BOND SALESMAN, 9 years' experience in buying and selling municipal bonds and examining industrial properties for constructive financing; references; married. NORTON STUBBS, 2501 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, O., 21.
CHAUFFEUR, (32) married; 4 yrs experience, desires position; private car or truck; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
CHIEF JANITOR (40), 15 years experience in first-class office buildings; would care for city of Chicago or St. Paul. BRAY, 1224 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, 21.
CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, able correspondent, executive, attorney, thoroughly experienced in collecting accounts; 31, married; would leave city. F. W. SCHNORE, 204 East 50th St., Chicago, 21.
DIAMOND AND JEWELRY SALESMAN, experienced, wishes position in high grade retail store; best references furnished. E. HAINES, 517 Forest Ave., Oak Park, Ill., 21.
DRAFTSMAN (37), 15 years' experience in automobile and engine design and layout. J. H. SELL, 74 Orinco Ave., Cleveland, O., 21.
FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER, steam and hot water fitter, wants position with good firm; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER desires position where good work counts; would consider New York concern. NARD SANDUSKY, 22 St. James Ct., Milwaukee, Wis., 21.
FURNITURE—Wanted, a position as salesman or assistant buyer in retail store in Chicago; have 12 years' experience, both in installment and cash business; best references. P. R. DAY, 4104 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, 21.
JOB PRESSMAN—Fifteen years' experience on all classes of high grade color printing; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
MAN (40), intelligent, would like any position; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
PRINTING—Experienced, practical compositor has taken 18, 8 advertising course wants permanent position, either at trade or as advertising man; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
SECRETARY or traveling companion, refined gentleman, 29, speaking English, French, German, having seen the world, good address, fluent talker, wants position as secretary, traveling companion or as a woman who executive ability counts. W. B. BINHEIM, 457 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis., 21.
SHEET METAL WORKER would like position in sheet metal work; 10 years; 20 per week; 3000 acre farm; board, L. H. STUBBS, Stoddardville, Pa., 21.
TRAFFIC MAN, Dartmouth graduate, with commercial and railroad experience, desires position as traffic manager or railroad executive. MELVIN W. SMITH, 6801 Parnell Ave., Chicago, 21.
WANTED, May 1, position as chauffeur by young man, 23; temperate; 4 years' experience; clean record; will go anywhere; best refs. BEN D. WILSON, 505 S. Dearborn, Chicago, 21.
WANTED by man 30 years old, position as practical engineer, manager or superintendent of erection in construction work, or general superintendent for architect. W. C. HARMON, 1303 E. 60th St., Chicago, 21.
WRITER, newspaper and magazine experience, wishes correspondence work in advertising or editorial department. J. H. HAWKINS, 1044, FREE EMP. OFFICE, (free to all),

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY

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ART-MILLER'S ART SHOP
479 Lake Park Ave.
Expert service in framing and gilding.

CLEANERS—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains
and Linens. All men's apparel. Wm. E.
Black, 6330 Madison ave. Tel. H. 178.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy.
Style Front and back lace. Perfect
fitting. Brassieres and accessories.
Repairs one year free. MME. CORRINE
428-430 Republic bldg. 200 S. State St.
Chicago. Tel. Har. 5593.

DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS
M. G. QUINN, 543 Rogers Ave.,
Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3302.

ELECTRIC CAR—Refined woman, owner
and driver of luxurious car, wishes to
arrange with ladies by the hour, day,
or week. Phone 225. Drexel, Mrs. M.

FIELD'S SHOP
147 East 53rd Street
Millinery—Fancy Spring Suits

FLANDERS
222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.
Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks

For Every Occasion
FRAMHEIN'S SHOES
1002 East 53rd St.

FURRIER—SEALSKIN and other fur gar-
ments MADE TO ORDER AND REMOD-
ELED. ARTHUR FELBER, 447 Racine
ave., cor. Wilson. Phone Edge. 837.

GIFT SHOP (KADE)—Unusual selection
novelties, hand wrought jewelry, metal-
ware, pottery and baskets. 1310 E. 47th St.

GROcery AND MARKET—GARNER'S
704 N. Clark St. 2413 Rogers Park
Phone 511-512-376

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETA-
BLES. ALBERT WENDT, 1336 Foster
Ave. Phone Edgewater 6555.

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price,
efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchard,
1445 E. 53rd St. Tel. Chicago 3332.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS
STUBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 W. Van Buren St., near State

HENRY HEPPNER & CO.
TAILORS FOR MEN
3rd Floor Mentor Bldg., 39 S. State St.

IMPORTER AND MAKER—Gowns and
Tailored Suits. HELENA HOFMAN,
2895 Michigan ave. Tel. Chicago 3332.

IMPORTER OF Chinese and Japanese Nov-
elty for Exclusive Shops. J. P. LAW,
Rte. No. 17 North Wabash ave. Tel.
phone Central 5233.

LAUNDRY—PURETY LAUNDRY, 1122
Foster ave. Phone Edge. 4200. A trial
from you will be appreciated.

MILLINERY—Conservative styles and
prices. CORN. M. JOSEPH, 3406 Car-
roll ave. Kedzie 1494.

MILLINERY—DESIGNER
PAULINE
403 Kenner Bldg. Cen. 4403

MILLINERY IMPORTERS
MISS SIMPSON, MISS FUDOR
Suite 901, Shop 100, N. Wabash Ave.

MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN
THE GIBSON HAT SHOP
Telephone Oakland 1872. 1414 E. 47th St.

MILLINERY—Daily arrivals of distinct-
ive hats add interest to our display. E.
E. WRIGHT, Suite 201, 116 S. Mich. ave.

NETTIE SPOON HANCOCK
741 Pine Arts Bldg., Chicago

NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—JANE HORN-
EIN—Children's, Ladies' and Men's
Waists to order. 717 Venetian bldg., 15
E. Washington St. Tel. Central 4091.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F.
HAIN, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230
Clybourn ave. Phone Superior 3535.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
HARRY B. WELLS & Co.
Tel. Mid. 2554. 5621 Harper Ave.
Chicago and Suburbs

PIANOS tuned and repaired by a master
tuner; will satisfy. Phone Humbolt 4802.
W. Weber, 256 N. Rockwell St. Tuning 42.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO.
PUBLICATIONS, 1000 N. Wabash Ave.
LETTERS—Day and night. Pressrooms and
linotypes. 443-447 Plymouth court.
Phone Harrison 931—All departments.

ROOFING—Asbestos, shingle and ready-
cut. A. KYLE, 1230 N. Wabash Ave., Chi-
cago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland
3068. 730 Belmont ave.

SHAMPOO, 50c, hair dried by hand; hair
orders by mail giv. spec. atten. Mrs. Pe-
trani, 6th floor Mentor bldg. Tel. Cen. 3276.

SHAMPOOING AND FINE HAIR GOODS
EDITH FORD, 1230 N. Wabash Ave.
1314 East 47th St. Phone Oak. 1225.

SHAMPOOING, Hairdressing, Manicuring,
KATHRYNE SHOP, 331 W. 63rd St., cor.
Harvard. Hrs. 10:30 to 6:30. Eves. by apt.

SHAMPOOING
Martha Madison, 3333 Madison Ave.
BETHA F. FARGUE, 3333 Madison Ave.
Field Bldg. Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170

TAILORING—Suits and overcoats, \$30 to
\$50. THE MOORE & HARRINGTON
CO., 1216 East 47th St.

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's
Clothing, repairing and pressing. WALTER
J. UHR, 1409 E. 47th St., Chicago.

TAILOR for Men and Women—Young
men's two-piece suits, \$25 up; \$25 up;
ladies' \$30 up. MAX VOLKMAN, 1407
Belmont ave. Tel. Grace. 1622.

TAILORS FOR MEN—Suits and Over-
coats \$25 up. HARTEN & CO., 1624 W.
Madison. Phone West 3300.

TAILORS—We thank the Monitor readers
for their liberal patronage.
WILKIE & SELLERY
Rieger Bldg., 220 Wab. Tel. Har. 7

WEDDING INVITATIONS—Our imprint
guarantees quality & style.
DUNWELL & FORD, 114 So. Wab. ave.
Phone Harrison 931—All departments.

EVANSTON, ILL.

DRY GOODS—LORDS—special values in
underwear and Hosiery. Munsing
Union Suits, 50c. Black and Colored
Silk Hose, \$1.00.

GROCERIES—HENRY J. SUHR, The Re-
liable Personal service, fair dealing,
quality of goods the best, prompt de-
livery. 604 Davis St.

MILLINERY, Leaders in Exclusive Styles
—Best material and workmanship. M.
McPHERSON & Co., 610 Davis St.

ORIENTAL RUGS cleaned and repaired
by expert natives. EVANSTON CAR-
PET CLEANING CO., 920 Church St.

PRINTING—THE BOWMAN PUBLISH-
ING CO. has become by far the largest
printing and engraving house by meet-
ing the exacting demands of the North
Shore for really good work.

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MISS WALKER, 305 Century building,
Tel. 44.

TAILOR
JOSEPH J. PETERSON
619 Davis Street

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PLUMBING of all kinds. Steam, vapor, hot
water heating. Estimates furnished. Re-
liable PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Fire and Auto-
mobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL,
801 N. 112 E. Div. Ave., Champaign, Ill.

THIRTY DAYS DISCOUNT SALE for
Cash only; 20% to 50% discount. C. A.
KILB, successor to Mitford & Ker.

WALKER & MULLIKEN handle high class
furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Sunfast drap-
eries, lace curtains, linoleums.

CENTRAL PEORIA, ILL.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AND ACCESS-
ORIES. THOMPSON COAL CO. SUPPLY CO.,
704 Main St. Phone 3718.

CHURCH'S CREAMERY—Fancy cream-
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eggs. Phone 3765. 112 S. Madison St.

CLARKE & CO.
THE STORE OF SATISFACTION
102-104 So. Adam St.

COAL—Investigate our prices and guar-
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Office 129 S. Jefferson St.

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BLOCK & KUIHL CO.
THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill.
A retail business and to be three times
the largest in the state, outside Chicago.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FURNITURE, Rugs and Draperies of
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First Floor Groceries
Peoria, Ill.

INSURANCE
HOWES & FAHNESTOCK
Hippodrome Bldg. Phone Main 491

MEMORIALS and statuary. R. MELLOW
& SONS, Peoria, Ill.; importers, design-
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NEELESS CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Local and Parcel Post orders solicited.
Phone 210. 614 Main St.

SHOES—HUBER'S. Complete line of
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footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733.

ELGIN, ILL.

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F. HASEMAN
90 Grove Avenue

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE—Tools—Cutlery
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New Store, 309 3rd St. ELIHEIT HARD-
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LOUIS EISNER
111 Wisconsin St.

DRY GOODS—GERRETSON CO.—Silks,
dress goods, wash goods, trimmings,
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hosiery, millinery, neckwear. Ready-to-
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GROCERIES—Good things to eat. Prompt
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LAUNDRY CO. J. T. Vaughan, pres.
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CHAS. W. CAPPER CO.
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MERCHANT TAILORING—JOHN E.
KAMPE, 510 State St. Suits and over-
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pressing.

MILLINERY—SCHWARTZ—Ladies' Hat-
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of Wisconsin St.

MILWAUKEE NOVELTY DYE WORKS—
Expert French Dry Cleaners and Special-
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Main 3660.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, EDGAR
A. JOSEPH, 539 Park Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

SHIRTMAKER—Underwear—Neckwear
COLLIER S. HARPER
Iron Block, Milwaukee

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee

TAILORS
LOFTUS BROTHERS
Iron Block, 2nd and Wisconsin Sts.

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and
Third Ave. We cut the price. You save
pennies. Order by phone or mail.

DALLAS, TEX.

CLEANING AND DYEING—McGUIRE
CO., French Dry Cleaners. No further
than the phone. South Ervay at Corinth.

Your Choice of Any Fancy
Suit or Overcoat, \$15
DIRE FUSCH & SONS

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies
of every kind. Prices most moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and
Tubing Machines. McCALLAN PIANO
CO., 913 Elm St.

TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING.
Popular prices. Suits \$25.00 and up.
H. MENZGER, 114 South Akard St.

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ADINE CATERER—real home cook-
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ANDERSON, Proprietor, 717 Fannin.

ED. C. SMITH FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishings
Cash every day. Prices most moderate.
1216 East 47th St.

HATS—Redesigned and retitled, frames;
feathers cleaned, dyed and curled; flowers
retouched. MRS. H. C. McIVER, 919 Main.

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO.
Largest Exclusive Women's Store in the
South. Mail Order. 308 Houston.

THE TOGGERY SHOP—Quality retailers.
Women's ready-to-wear and millinery.
We specialize on corsets. 508-10 Travis.

THE WOMAN'S SHOP—Quaint gifts
from all over the world. Southern nov-
elties, needlework. 1210 Main.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

FRANKLIN TAXICAB CO.
TAXICAB AND AUTO LIVERY
Any Tel. No. 4. 113 College St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of novelties,
gloves and substantial gifts at
VROOMAN'S, 904 Nicollet ave.

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERS
We clean. Carpets, Rugs, Draperies,
Gowns, Suits, Pillows
GROSS BROS., 86-90 So. 10th St.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER.
Builder and general jobbing, painting and
decorating. 308 Hennepin. Both phones.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY
A complete line of New Spring Hats
90 South 10th St.

J. T. SCHUBERT, Tailor, 622 Hennepin
Ave. R. F. OAKLEY, Manager. Clothes
of the best quality. Moderately priced.

MEN'S SUITS, \$30 up. Dry Cleaning, Re-
modeling, Repairing. We call for and de-
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NEEDLECRAFT SPECIALTY SHOP
HOSIERY, INFANTS' WEAR, CORSETS
PARKER, Fulton 120 8th St., S.

OLGA R. MEYER
FRENCH DRY CLEANER and DYER
704 Hennepin Ave. Both phones.

PLUMBING Call S. B. HARVEY
For Your Plumbing Repairs
3022 Hennepin. Both Phones

SHOWING OF EARLY SPRING HATS.
Your old plumes made into new effects.
CLARK'S MILLINERY, 131 So. 7th St.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
Men's and Women's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$7.00
Minneapolis, 727 Nicollet St.
St. Paul, 350 Robert St.

CENTRAL ST. PAUL, MINN.

MEN'S SUITS, \$30 up. Dry Cleaning, Re-
modeling, Repairing. We call for and de-
liver. Tel. 30. REID BROS., 35 S. Sixth St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Outfitter to
Mother and the Girls. Rose Esterly,
1204-06 Main St. Lunch in our lunch room.

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MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO.
518-520 Felix, Joseph, Mo.
Railroad Fares Rebatd

WESTERN DENVER, COL.

BUTLER, CHEESE, BUTTER, Fancy Del-
cates. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JOY'S
BUTTER STORE, 1555 Lawrence St.

BULBS, Plants and Seeds for spring plant-
ing; catalog for 1914 free. COLO. SEED
& NUR. CO., 1515 Champa, near 15th St.

COAL, Coke, Wood and Charcoal for steam
and domestic purposes. Wm. E. RUSSELL,
1523 Welton St. Phone Main 585, 586, 587.

DENTISTRY—E. R. PEIRCE, D.D.S.,
Room 719, Central Savings Bank Building
Telephone Main 6555

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THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS
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Mail business promptly handled. Wil-
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FORD PRINTING CO. solicits your print-
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KNIGHT-ATMORE PIANO CO.—New
Pianos, \$188 to \$600; used pianos \$25
to \$300. 209-209 15th St.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, Nurseriesmen.
H. M. Chamberlain & Son, 290 Pearl St. Tel.
So. 3-8. "Not how cheap, but how well."

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLINERY
Our three large floors and basement are
now full and completely equipped with
new and up-to-date direct from the man-
ufacturer. Ask for our 32-page cata-
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Hair Goods and Work. Radiant Manicuring
Artistic Water. BLANCHE B. AMES,
203 Mark Bldg., Champa 309

MODEL CLEANERS & DYERS CO.—Dry
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clothing. 127 Broadway

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Phone Main 5435. 1529-31 Champa St.

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to buying, selling and renting property.
L. L. KILLIE, 417-15 Cooper bldg.

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L. F. EPICCH, Ideal bldg.

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REPAIR FACTORY, "Yellow Front."
M. J. LAY, 127 Broadway

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cases. The R. A. Brush Station, 634 16th.

STORAGE, MOVING, packing and shipping
of household goods. The Household Ware-
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"THE STORE ACCOMMODATING"
THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO.,
BETTER MERCHANDISE FOR LESS

TREMONT GROCERS—"Earth, Sea and Air,
we ransom daily for your bill of fare."
200 Sixteenth St.

OMAHA, NEB.

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SANDBERG & EITNER
107 South Sixteenth Street

SEATTLE, WASH.

ACCOUNTANTS—G. W. TEMPLE & CO.
Certified Public Accountants
502 Columbia Bldg., 3rd St. Elliott 137

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We Develop—Print—Enlarge—Tint and
Frame

EXPERT AND RAPID WORK
WOODARD CLARKE & CO.
Wood-Lark Building
Aldrich at West Park

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S
A refined place. Opposite Postoffice
Union Street

CHILDREN'S WEAR—Largest stock in
the city at our new store. MISS
OLIVER'S, 1513 2nd Ave.

CHILDREN'S SHOP—University Station.
Charming frocks for little people at
moderate prices. Phone Kenwood 125.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing
J. J. BROS. (J. J. BROS. 1111 2nd Ave.)

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS
Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats
Cor. 2nd at Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CLOTHING—UNION CLOTHES SHOP
Second Floor Green Bldg.
LUNDQUIST-LILLY

COAL Clean Coal, Prompt Service, Cor-
rect Prices. Occidental
FUEL CO., Elliott 325.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and
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MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second ave.

DENT'S LAUNDRY
"Suits Ironed to Fit"
1221 First Ave. Phone Elliott 3476

DEPARTMENT STORE ACCOM-
MODATING SERVICE is our ideal. China
Painting taught; exclusive agents for
Hartman's Gibraltarian Trunks, Madame
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FRASER-PATTERSON CO.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS—
Downtown office 1419 Fourth ave. Phone
Main 7680. Wagon will call.

ENGRAVING—E. J. HARTNEY CO.—
Engraved wedding announcements and
calling cards. 2-2 Madison bldg. Elliott 781.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnis-
hing store. 587 Washington. Ask your gro-
cer to the best that's made. GROTE-KAN-
KIN CO., 5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
are the best. They are sold all over the
state of Washington. Ask your grocer
for them. If he doesn't have them tell
us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS.
719 Second Ave. CORRECT STYLES.

HICKS CAFETERIA
Serves you Light Building
Music

HOUSE PAINTING—INTERIOR DECOR-
ATING—THEO. COOPER, 214 Seneca
St. Phone Main 4130, Sidney 399.

ICE CREAM, CANDIES
LIGHT LUNCHES
STOKES, 912 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATOR, Upholstering,
Wall Papers. Estimates Furnished.
FREDERICK & NELSON

Late Financial News of the World Cotton Industry

TEXAS MAY PLANT TWELVE MILLION ACRES IN COTTON

Probable That Area in the Big State This Year Will Be Three Per Cent Greater Than Last Year—Southern States Cotton Corporation

GALVESTON, Texas.—Some discouragement has been given cotton men within the past week on account of unfavorable weather over the South. Unseasonable temperatures and heavy rains in some sections have materially delayed planting operations, and the cotton men feel that this delay will necessarily cause some curtailment of the area planted. This view is not generally held by the farmers, however, as reports gathered from correspondents in all parts of Texas—and what is being done and believed by Texas farmers may be considered as a fair average of what is being done and believed by farmers throughout the cotton belt—are to the effect that the farmers are not one bit dismayed by the cold and rainy weather, but are going ahead with their work and are making preparations for an unusually large acreage just as they have been all along. It now seems a safe conjecture that the area planted to cotton in Texas this year will show an increase of about 3 per cent over the area planted to cotton last year. This will mean a crop of about 12,000,000 acres.

No cotton has been planted yet, but the farmers are well up with their work, and are ready to start planting operations as soon as the warm weather comes. Work as a whole is well advanced, farther advanced, in fact, than it has been at this time of the year for several seasons, and there is a feeling of optimism among the farmers. They have received fairly good prices for their staple for two years, and at the same time there has been no glutting of the market. The supply, it is believed, has not been quite up to the demand, and if this condition has prevailed during the past two years when larger crops than usual were raised, the farmers feel that they can plant a still larger acreage without danger of glutting the market and forcing prices down.

Another factor that is at present inspiring confidence in the Texas farmers is the reorganization of the Southern States Cotton Corporation which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver. The farmers have taken hold of this defunct organization and have decided to reorganize it into a joint stock company for buying and selling cotton. It will operate on strictly business policies, merely buying and selling cotton for profit. The vast warehouses in various parts of the South will be utilized to store cotton in and it will be held and

sold at the most advantageous prices. In this way the farmers feel that they can operate such a company and realize profits for themselves. They will stay clear of the old idea back of the Southern States Cotton Corporation, which now seems to have been to get control of all the cotton grown in the South and by thus forming a corner demand any price that they saw fit to demand. Sales of fertilizer continue good, larger in fact than for three years back, according to fertilizer firms. This is not all to be used on the cotton farms, but the large sales may be taken as an indication of intention on the part of the farmers to plant more cotton, use more fertilizer and by more intensive methods of cultivation grow more cotton.

The preachment of the agricultural associations, chief among which has been the Texas Industrial Congress, of which the late Henry Exall was president, have taught their lesson and the farmers have profited greatly. There is no longer the hit or miss methods of planting, cultivating and reaping. Farmers now want to know what they are planting, how they are planting and they take care to reap the crops properly. "Make two bales of cotton where one has grown," is the motto, and the Texas farmers are coming as near doing that very thing as it is possible to do it. Expert farming has been adopted and is producing fruits.

In the market line there has been but little change. A gradual strengthening of the near month positions, attended by a steady and stronger spot demand, have been changes generally noted. The stronger spot demand has been influenced by the feeling that the preponderance of low-grade cotton that has been on the market recently is an indication that the supply of spinnable grades will prove adequate to meet the demand. It is known that many American mills, as well as a number of English spinners, are operating on very close margins, so far as stock is concerned. They are buying from month to month their actual needs, expecting always to be able to get what they actually require. Russia and other parts of the continent, too, have been buyers of spot cotton, and this has added confidence to market operators.

Figures of consumption show that much cotton is being used by spinners, and with these figures staring them in the face many cotton men are positive that higher prices will result before the new crop is thrown upon the market.

PENDING CONTRACTS FOR WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO.

PITTSBURGH.—It is expected that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will soon be awarded a contract from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for electrification of the Altoona horse-shoe curve grade just outside of Altoona, Pa., while the electrification of the Broad Street terminal in Philadelphia is looked for by the company. The Altoona contract will call for the electrification of between 30 and 40 miles of line. The exact cost of this undertaking has not yet been definitely determined, but will probably be announced in the near future.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year the Westinghouse company has paid off from funds in the treasury more than \$5,000,000 of short-term collateral notes and it is expected that the annual report to be issued in a month or so will show in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 cash on hand. The restriction of business necessitates the employment of smaller amounts of cash in operation than in periods of big business, so that the company has been placed in a position to materially reduce its floating indebtedness. There are no more short-term obligations maturing this year, but it is hoped that as the notes now outstanding mature they may be cared for in the same manner as those recently paid.

Last year the company wrote off about \$1,000,000 for depreciation of investments while almost \$300,000 additional was charged up for miscellaneous purposes. It is the purpose of the management to continue this conservative policy in the future and place the organization in the strongest possible financial condition before any change will be made in the common stock dividend.

At the close of the last fiscal year the company had a working balance of about \$30,000,000, of which amount about \$25,000,000 was cash. Accounts and notes receivable were about \$12,000,000, which amount will be exceeded by a substantial sum in the 1914 annual report. As the floating debt has been largely reduced in the past year, it is apparent that the working capital of the company on March 31 next will be larger than a year ago.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company leads the electric field in the amount of railroad electrification work that has been accomplished in the past. The mileage, both direct and alternating current, that has been constructed by the company exceeds that of all the other electric companies combined. The New Haven alternating current system was installed by the company, while the Pennsylvania and Long Island direct current systems were also

put in by it. The company now has a large order from the Norfolk & Western for electrification work and may possibly obtain a part of the St. Paul railway contract.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CONTRACTS WITH RAILROADS

NEW YORK.—The most immediate matter which confronts stockholders' committee of the United States Express Company in deliberations on liquidation, is disposal of contract agreements with railroads over whose lines United States Express operates.

Disposal will be simply a matter of abrogation. Litigation is not anticipated. The question, however, of reassigning contracts will not be a concern of stockholders' committee, according to belief of attorneys that will develop upon the railroads. Incidentally, therefore, this committee will not be required to burden itself with task of seeking the most advantageous terms for its contracts.

The 33,400 miles of steam and electric railway line over which United States Express operates are covered by over 100 separate contracts. Under these the company paid out last fiscal year \$10,446,376 in operating privileges, and the year before \$9,927,777. These figures roughly represent about 30 per cent of the total operating receipts of the company.

The more important contracts held by United States Express, together with date of their expiration, percentage payments to the respective railroads and approximate amount those percentages represented are shown in the following tabulation:

Contract	%	Approx. amount
Baltimore & Ohio, 1917	40	\$1,800,000
Cent of New Jersey, 1918	48	500,000
Rock Island, 1919	35	1,975,000
Lackawanna, 1917	418	800,000
Lake Shore, 1919	50	650,000
Lehigh Valley, 1919	45	475,000
Pete Marquette, 1919	45	425,000
Phil & Reading, 1918	48	600,000
St. Louis & San Fran., 1919	35	740,000

*45% paid on through traffic and 45% on local traffic. Contracts continued since expiration on 90-day notice clause. †In addition to merchandise contract has money carrying contract with percentage payment of 20% per annum.

A majority of the contracts owned by United States Express have guarantees of one form or another attached. This is true, also, of contracts owned by other express companies. The form of guarantee on larger contracts usually consists of a stipulated minimum of payment to the railroad. On the smaller contracts, guarantees are settled upon basis of so

LIGHT BUSINESS IS REPORTED BY LACONIA CAR CO.

Laconia Car Company was organized under Massachusetts laws in 1912 to take over the railroad and railway car works established in New Hampshire in 1842. Its preferred stock was distributed at \$112 per share.

It is understood that the company's earnings for the past quarter slightly exceeded the \$17,500 that would have been required for a dividend on its \$1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company issues only an annual report, but for its fiscal year-ended Sept. 30 last showed a balance of \$33,109 after dividends. Net earnings last year compared with reported earnings of over \$200,000 in each of the years from 1907 to 1911 inclusive. Net was not reported for 1911-12.

President Cornell S. Hawley says: "The passing of Laconia Car's dividend has resulted in no large orders coming to our company from the Boston & Maine or the other railroads for some months. No considerable new business is at present in sight."

"We are, however, doing a good deal of repair work, and our malleable plant is also in operation. All told, we have about 1000 men at work. We shall at once take up the question of how much to reduce this force in the near future."

The Sept. 30 balance sheet of Laconia Car, the last financial statement published by the company, compares:

ASSETS	1913	1912
Plant and good-will	\$1,485,501	\$1,433,872
Investments	717,518	305,305
Cash and debts rec.	17,270	181,780
Totals	\$2,402,290	\$2,155,419
LIABILITIES	1913	1912
Common stock	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Acc'ts & notes payable	365,582	151,686
Res for doubtful accts	424	
Profit and loss surplus	35,573	3,753
Totals	\$2,402,290	\$2,155,419

As of date Feb. 1, 1910, the predecessor Laconia Car Works Company inventoried its real estate and machinery at \$182,949. It then reported \$850,000 of materials on hand (including cars in process of manufacture), with \$235,345 of cash and debts receivable. Against these assets the only capital obligation was a stock issue of \$500,000. The profit and loss surplus stood at \$497,000.

FINANCING OF CITIES SERVICE

NEW YORK.—At annual meeting of Cities Service Company, April 7, stockholders will vote on increase from \$20,000,000 common and \$30,000,000 6 per cent preferred to \$25,000,000 common and \$40,000,000 6 per cent preferred. None of the new stock is for early issue, but simply to place the company in position to do future financing. Of present authorized capitalization \$15,718,380 common and \$27,368,426 preferred have been issued.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIVIDEND
LONDON.—The Bank of England has declared a half yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum against 9 per cent per annum for the past 10 years.

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LARGE HOLDERS OF THE READING COMPANY STOCK

P. A. B. Widener Heads the List, Owning One Hundred Thousand Shares of Common Stock, and G. F. Baker Second

OTHER SHAREHOLDERS

NEW YORK.—P. A. B. Widener is the largest individual holder of Reading common stock, owning 100,000 out of the 1,400,000 \$50 shares outstanding. At present market his holdings are worth \$8,250,000.

George F. Baker is the next largest individual holder, possessing 17,500 shares, worth \$1,443,750. Mr. Baker has 8000 shares of Jersey Central, valued at \$2,500,000; 10,000 Lackawanna Coal, valued at least at \$1,500,000, and 77,000 Lackawanna Railroad stock, worth now approximately \$15,000,000. In these three roads George F. Baker has present worth of more than \$20,000,000. The next largest individual Reading common shareholder is Oliver H. Payne, with 15,000 \$50 shares.

Another large Reading common shareholder is John B. Manning, with 8007 \$50 shares. Reading common, to a much larger extent than either Lackawanna or Jersey Central, is in the name of various stock exchange houses. The important holdings are tabulated below.

Of \$70,000,000 outstanding Reading common, 14 per cent is owned by Lake Shore and 14 per cent by Baltimore & Ohio. Of \$28,000,000 outstanding Reading first preferred, Lake Shore has 21 2-3 per cent, and Baltimore & Ohio a like amount. Of \$42,000,000 outstanding Reading second preferred, Lake Shore has nearly 34 per cent, and Baltimore & Ohio a like amount.

George F. Baker, president of Reading Company, owns 3622 \$50 shares of Reading common, 7655 shares of Reading first preferred, and 587 of Reading second preferred.

The list of Reading's largest shareholders was submitted as testimony in government suit against Reading, Jersey Central, and other companies. It gives the holdings at close of business on Monday, March 16.

	1st pf	2d pf	Common	Total
Lk Shore	121,300	285,300	200,000	606,600
Balt & O	121,300	285,300	200,000	606,600
P A B Wid			100,000	100,000
Whits & Co	9,255	23,436	11,756	44,447
K & H			31,580	31,580
H E & Co	400	29,300	29,700	59,500
G F Bkr			17,500	17,500
A Lal & Co	14,377	1,100	1,250	16,727
O H Payne			15,000	15,000
Est Thos			3,400	3,400
McKean	11,450			11,450
H Graves			9,000	9,000
Phry Bros			12,000	12,000
J B Mann			1,170	1,170
J W Davis			264	264
H Henden			9,200	9,200
G F Bkr			7,655	7,655
Homas & Co				11,400
Mre & Sch				10,820
Perri & Co				10,710
Lehm Bros			1,720	2,763
C D Bar				9,375
Wit Gray				9,060
G A Hubb				8,700
Sons				8,110
S Japhet & Co				7,975
Co, Lon				7,975
H & Stgitz				7,975
S Bache				7,975
A Lipper				7,975
D P Rmsy				7,975
C A Lane				7,975
Streng & Co				7,975
H Graves				7,975
S Sanford				7,975
H Clews & Co				7,975
Keh Loew & Co				7,975
G D Wid				7,975
J G Kiehn				7,975
G Eastman				7,975
Wm Woods				7,975
J E Wool				7,975
E A Wain				7,975
M C Rous				7,975
J J Dan				7,975
S B Chap				7,975
In & Co				7,975
N Gellen				7,975
W M Potts				7,975
F W McElroy				7,975
J E Wid				7,975
ener				7,975
Total	316,051	642,587	836,176	1,794,814

There are in the names of the 50 largest stockholders 50 1/2 per cent of the outstanding first preferred, 70 1/2 per cent of the outstanding second preferred and 50 1/2 per cent of the outstanding common, or 64 per cent of all of Reading's outstanding shares. These 50 include two other railroads.

EARNINGS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRIC CO.

MONTREAL.—The consolidated surplus accounts of the Canadian General Electric Company for the past two years compare as follows:

	1913	1912
Gross profits	\$2,029,808	\$2,011,719
Depreciation	770,934	456,358
Balance	1,258,874	1,555,361
Interest	222,655	158,878
Net profits	1,336,219	1,396,483
Dividends	776,834	680,871
Surplus	559,385	706,611
To reserve	328,134	700,000
Balance	231,251	6,611
Previous balance	682,360	675,779
Profit and loss balance	913,611	675,779
Reserve	2,700,000	2,369,531
Surplus	3,613,922	3,045,312

DIVIDENDS

Laconia Car Company has passed regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, due April 1.

Indiana Pipe Line Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$4, payable May 15 to stock of record April 24. National Shawmut Bank declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Boston Belting Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19. The Lowell Electric Light Corporation has declared quarterly dividend of \$2, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

General Baking Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. The Delong Hook & Eye Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. The Seaboard National Bank of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1, to stock of record, March 24.

The Mortgage Bond Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

The Leo Tire & Rubber Company of Conshohocken, Pa., declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 10 to stock of record March 20. The Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable March 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Washington Water Company, Spokane, Wash., declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14. The directors of the De Long Hook & Eye Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The Kolb Bakery Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. Directors of B. & R. Rubber Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27. The company is earning at the rate of three times its preferred dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent will be paid April 15 to preferred stockholders of United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company of record April 4. This is the fourth quarterly payment under the declaration of 4 per cent made by directors last year. The trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the old common shares and \$1.50 per share on the new preferred shares and 25 cents per share on the new common shares payable April 15 to shareholders of record at the close of business March 25.

CENSUS BUREAU COTTON GINNING REPORT ISSUED

WASHINGTON.—A census bureau report today showed the cotton crop of 1913, excluding linters to be 13,964,981 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 13,488,539 for 1912. Included in the statistics for 1913 are 99,916 round bales and 77,490 bales of Sea Island. The average gross weight of the bale is 508.8 pounds for 1913, compared with 508 pounds for 1912. Expressed in 500-pound units for 1912. Expressed in 500-pound units for 1912, the 1913 crop is 14,127,356 compared with 13,703,421 for 1912.

Cotton estimated by ginner as remaining to be ginned and included in the statistics for 1913 amounts to 29,267 bales. In addition 629,019 running bales of linters were obtained from the crop of 1913, compared with 602,324 bales for 1912, equivalent to 639,705 bales of 500 pounds for 1913 and 609,594 for 1912.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS.

Up to date exactly 35,675 Massachusetts Lighting Companies old common shares have been exchanged for new common and preferred shares, under the plan of capital readjustment adopted at the last annual meeting. This is 83 per cent of the 43,069 old shares outstanding. The privilege of making the exchange, by which each old share gets one new preferred and one new common share, remains open until Nov. 2 next.

The dividend rate on the old common shares was \$7 per annum, which is still being paid on the undeposited portion. The new preferred, however, pays \$6 and the new common \$1, or the same total income from the two new shares as from the one old. It is not believed, however, that the \$1 common dividend rate is a fixture. Given a continuance of the growth in business of the operating subsidiaries, trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies may in the near future see their way clear to order an advance in the rate.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
ST. LOUIS.—Net earnings of Pacific Gas & Electric Company of California for January increased \$174,000 over the previous year.

AMERICAN POTATO RAISING METHODS COULD BE IMPROVED

Department of Agriculture Experts Say the United States Could Learn Much From Germany on the Subject—Greater Production Should Be Encouraged

WASHINGTON.—It is the opinion of experts of the department of agriculture that people of the United

Leading Events in Athletics

MISS M. WAGNER AGAIN WINNER OF TENNIS SINGLES

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Clare Cassel Capture Doubles Section of National Women's Indoor Tournament for 1914

SOME FAST TENNIS

NEW YORK—Miss Marie Wagner of New York is today being congratulated over her winning the national women's indoor lawn tennis championship singles for the third time Thursday on the courts of the seventh regiment armory when she defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard of Chicago, former western champion, in the final round by a score of 6-1, 2-6, 6-2. It was a fast and hard-fought match.

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Clare Cassel won the doubles title by defeating Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. Marshall McLean in the final round, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The final round in singles was a repetition of 1912, when the same players were the finalists. At that time Miss Wagner won with ease, but this year's victory was secured only after a hard fight. The former western and middle states champion forced the title holder to her best, and succeeded in making the score one set all, but in the end the superiority of Miss Wagner told and Mrs. Beard was compelled to acknowledge Miss Wagner as her superior.

The doubles furnished an unexpected ending. Miss E. C. Bunce and Mrs. W. Sullivan lost a hard match early in the morning to Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Schmitz in two out of three sets. Twenty-five games were played and the latter pair were not entirely recovered when called upon to play Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver in the final. The summary:

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

FIRST SET
Miss Wagner 8 1 4 4 5 4 4-30
Miss Beard 6 4 1 1 3 1 2-18

SECOND SET

Miss Wagner 2 5 4 4 6 1 2-26
Miss Beard 1 7 4 0 2 4 4-33

THIRD SET

Miss Wagner 3 4 2 4 5 4 4-31
Miss Beard 5 1 4 2 3 3 2-22

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

FIRST SET
Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Schmitz 10 4 2 3 4 1 5-34
Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver 1 7 4 0 2 4 4-33

SECOND SET

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Schmitz 4 5 1 3 2 6 5 1-27
Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver 2 3 4 5 4 8 7 4-37

THIRD SET

Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Schmitz 4 1 6 4 1 0 3 4 1-31
Miss Cassel and Mrs. Weaver 1 4 4 6 4 5 1 4 1-31

WOMEN'S SINGLES INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Final round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE FILES PAPERS IN KILLIFER CASE

Charles Gates, Indianapolis Counsel of That Organization, Seeks Injunction on National Catcher

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Chicago Federal league baseball club today filed a complaint in the United States district court here asking the court to grant a temporary restraining order without notice against William J. Killifer, catcher, preventing him from playing with the Philadelphia National league club.

The complaint also asked for a subpoena against Killifer, commanding his appearance before the court for a hearing. The complaint alleges that Killifer broke his contract with the Chicago Federal Club to play with that club during the seasons of 1914, 1915 and 1916. It states that when the contract was executed Killifer was advanced \$300 which he now retains and that the Chicago Club has sent him traveling expenses from Paw Paw, Mich., his home, to the training camp at Shreveport, La.

Killifer is declared to be a catcher of "unique and extraordinary skill." His loss would produce an "irreparable injury" to the Chicago Federals, according to the complaint, which states that he has been widely advertised as a drawing card. The contract with Killifer is attached. It calls for a salary of \$5,833.33 per season.

The papers were filed by Charles Gates of Indianapolis, counsel for the Federal league.

PETTITT SAYS GOULD PLAYED WONDERFUL GAME

That Jay Gould, open champion of the world at court tennis, well deserved the honors he won from G. F. Covey in their recent match at Philadelphia is the opinion of Tom Pettitt, the professional at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, and himself a former world's champion. Mr. Pettitt saw the Gould-Covey match and arrived home Thursday. In speaking of the match he said it was the "nearest approach to perfect tennis he had ever seen."

"Gould seldom made a mistake. There was a minimum of them. The American champion was always in command of the situation. He had Covey on the defense whenever it was possible for him to do so. Covey couldn't take Gould's service and the Englishman had none himself that was worth while. The professional may have been below his true form, but it seemed to me that he not only did not use his head, but his strokes were poorly brought off. There was no variety to his game to speak of, and Gould could anticipate exactly everything that the Englishman could send to him. Furthermore, Covey's straight driving for an opening was decidedly poor. If Covey were at the top of his game he could not have defeated Gould in the international match, so great is the American."

EXPECT CARLSON WILL RUN AGAIN

Manager G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association has forwarded some entry blanks for the B. A. A. Marathon, which will be run over the famous Ashland-to-Boston course April 19, to the Minneapolis A. A. The blanks were sent on request of the secretary of that association.

While no definite word has been received from Minneapolis, it is expected that Fritz Carlson, winner of the 1913 event, will be one of the runners this spring. Last year he announced that he would take part again this year, as he is anxious to equal J. J. Caffrey's record of two victories in this famous race.

WORK PLEASES SOX

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Carrigan will give his Boston American players another hard working out today and wind up another game between the Yankees and regulars. Carrigan is much pleased with the progress made to date and is confident that the players will be ready to do their best work when the championship season opens.

No practice was held Thursday on account of weather conditions. The men all took a walk over the mountains and enjoyed the day off. It is expected that Pitcher Wood and Outfielder Speaker will join the team the first of next week.

RAND TO ADDRESS HURLERS

W. M. Rand, captain of the Harvard varsity track team of 1909 and the best hurdler on that team, will address the hurdle candidates for the Harvard varsity team of 1914 at the Varsity Club tonight.

HARVARD FRESHMAN SHIFT

Way of the Harvard oarsmen made his first shift of the spring when he moved Blanchard up from No. 5 in the second freshman eight to 5 in the first eight, replacing Ely.

HARVARD POLE VAULT SERIES

The first of the series of handicap pole vaulting competitions for Harvard undergraduates is to be held at the Stadium this afternoon. The man who finishes with the highest average is to receive a cup from the H. A. A.

TRAINING FOR BIG ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE



(Copyrighted by Newspaper Illustrations)

Oxford stroke receiving final instructions before setting out

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Oxford crew recently went to Henley for a week's rowing in preparation for the race with Cambridge. R. C. Bourne and Capt. H. Willis, Leander club, assisted in the coaching and the former took his place in the boat for a little while in the temporary absence of Mr. Fletcher.

BOSTON MEETS NEWARK TODAY

MACON, Ga.—The Boston Nationals meet the Newark Internationals here today in the second game of their spring practice series and the last these two teams will play this season.

The first game was played Thursday and resulted in a 3 to 2 victory for Boston. It was the best contest the team has had to date, and showed that both teams are developing well. Maranville was the star of the contest, fielding in brilliant form, scoring two of the three runs made by his side and getting two hits in four times up. Gilbert and Mann showed up strongly in the outfield for the winners. Rudolph, Coreham and Tyler pitched for Boston while S. Smith and Schardt worked for Newark.

FIVE SCHOOLS IN MIDDLESEX PLAY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—There will be five high school nines in the Middlesex baseball league this year, Reading high, a former member, having been admitted recently. The other teams are Wakefield, Woburn, Stoneham and Peabody. Wakefield has won the cup for the past three years, on two occasions being obliged to play extra games. The schedule is:

April 20 (a. m.), Woburn at Wakefield; 21, Peabody at Reading.

May 2, Reading at Woburn, Wakefield at Peabody; 9, Peabody at Stoneham, Wakefield at Reading; 13, Reading at Stoneham; 16, Wakefield at Stoneham, Peabody at Woburn; 20, Woburn at Stoneham; 23, Stoneham at Reading, Wakefield at Woburn; 27, Stoneham at Peabody, Woburn at Reading.

June 4, Woburn at Peabody; 6, Peabody at Wakefield; 10, Stoneham at Wakefield, Reading at Peabody; 13, Stoneham at Woburn, Reading at Wakefield.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT WAYCROSS

WAYCROSS, Ga.—The Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Waycross State league team here Thursday by a score of 9 to 0. The feature of the game was a home run by Melvin in the seventh inning. Plank, Shawkey and Durning were the pitchers for the Athletics.

WASHINGTON AMERICANS WIN

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—A six inning game was played here Thursday between the Washington Americans and the University of Virginia nine and the former won by a score of 6 to 4. Manager Griffith used many of his recruits in the Washington lineup.

PITTSBURGH GOLFERS WIN

PINEHURST, N. C.—The annual mixed golf foursome of the Silver Foils here Thursday was won by Henry C. Fowkes and Mrs. J. Raymond Price, both of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh, with a card of 81 net. They had a handicap allowance of five.

CHANCE LETS ROSS GO

HOUSTON, Tex.—Manager Chance of the New York Americans started the week-end out process Thursday, and first of the recruits to go was Charles Ross, who was secured from the Houston club. Ross will remain in Houston.

ST. ANDREWS CURLERS HERE

The St. Andrews curlers of New York will meet the Curling Club of Boston and the Country Club this evening and tomorrow. The teams will compete for the Caledonian and the Grand National Association district medals.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN

LOS ANGELES.—The Chicago Americans defeated the Venice team here Thursday by a score of 7 to 0. Jasper pitched for the winners and allowed but three hits.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

Archers do not get their only pleasure from going to the range and trying to make goals. Ever since the present Chicago Club was formed, 12 years ago, we have had a midseason, or out-of-season banquet, with speeches and music, which have been very enjoyable occasions. Then when the executive committee holds its first meeting to arrange the program for the season, some one of its members usually requests that it be held at his home, when a pleasant evening is always spent.

This year, and also one year ago, we had the pleasure of dining and holding the meeting with Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher has been a most efficient secretary-treasurer for three years. Mrs. Fletcher won the woman's championship in Boston last August.

At this meeting, held a few evenings ago, it was voted, that "The Chicago archers wish to express to Homer S. Taylor, and to Mrs. Taylor, on the occasion of their leaving Chicago for another field of activity, their great regret at losing them from active participation in our membership. For many of us the association with them is measured by

years of close companionship on the range, and in the councils of the club, during which the common bond of archery friendship has grown into the closeness of warm personal affection.

In their departure these members feel as though home ties are being broken, and that the entire club will always miss the stimulus of their enthusiasm and the encouragement of their devotion to the sport.

"We wish to untidily bid them God-speed, and to express the sincere hope that our loss may be their gain in all that they undertake."

Mrs. Taylor was made an honorary life member of the club, as shown below. Mr. Taylor already being such:

"In consideration of her devotion to archery, and to the Chicago Archery Club, it is hereby voted by the executive committee that Mrs. Homer S. Taylor be made an honorary life member of the club, with all its privileges, and no further payment of dues."

Mr. Taylor resigned the presidency of the club, and Dr. E. B. Weston was chosen to fill the vacancy; and Mr. J. H. Hendry was elected to fill a vacancy in the executive committee.

COVEY WILL PLAY A RETURN MATCH WITH JAY GOULD

PHILADELPHIA.—The Hon. Neville S. Lytton, who employs George F. Covey as court tennis professional and accompanied him to this country for his match with Jay Gould, announced Thursday that Covey will play a return match with the new title-holder next spring in England. "It was thoroughly understood that we would receive a return match to be played in England in the event of Covey losing to Mr. Gould," he said.

Mr. Lytton is amateur court tennis champion of England. He defeated Jack Soutar, world's racket champion, Thursday in a special court tennis match, two sets to one. The English champion allowed his opponent one point in each alternate game, and was himself allowed to claim one point in each set. The score by sets was 10-8, 6-3, 4-6.

PRES. TENER GETS UMPIRE W. HART

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—President Kavanaugh of the Southern league has announced the release of Umpire William Hart to the National league.

Hart, a veteran pitcher of the National league, was a former teammate of President Tener, and Mr. Tener telegraphed an offer to purchase Hart. Kavanaugh replied that the release would be granted unconditionally.

LOCAL GUNNERS OFF TODAY

The Boston Athletic Association gunners who are to compete against the New York Athletic Club team in the last half of the 10-man match at Travers Island tomorrow, will leave here for New York this afternoon. The same men who shot against the New Yorkers at Riverside two weeks ago will make the trip.

YAMADA AND SLOSSON DIVIDE

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard expert, met George Slosson again Thursday afternoon in their series of 182 ballkine matches, and Yamada won 300 points to 185. In the evening, however, Slosson played wonderful billiards, and defeated Yamada by eight points.

CLEVELAND TIES ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Cleveland and Atlanta played a tie practice game here Thursday, the final score being 6 runs each. Cullop and Hagerman pitched for Cleveland while Efrid, Lawrence and Browning were in the box for Atlanta.

LAWN TENNIS MEN MEET TODAY AND DRAW SCHEDULE

Effort Will Be Made to Complete List for the Season—Davis Matches Make Work Hard

NEW YORK.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association will hold its annual schedule meeting today at the Waldorf-Astoria, when an effort will be made to complete the list for the season. The difficulty in arranging the dates for the important tournaments is due to the Davis cup matches, which will be played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13, 14, and 15. It is possible that owing to this difficulty the official list of dates will not be announced until next week. The all-comers tournament at Newport is scheduled to begin on Monday, Aug. 24, while the week between these two important fixtures will be taken up by the Meadow Club at Southampton.

The Longwood Cricket Club, represented by National Committeeman Palmer E. Presby, is working on the international committee to secure the Davis cup challenge round. The general feeling, however, is that Boston will get one of the semi-final matches should the foreign nations consent to play in this country. That the West Side Lawn Tennis Club will be awarded the biggest attraction on the season's list, is almost an assured fact. The businesslike handling of the tournament last year on the old club courts is recognized by President R. D. Wrenn and his associates on the committee, and the fact that seating accommodations for 20,000 will be provided by the club strengthens the hold on the committee's grounds selection.

HOCKEY RULES TO BE CHANGED FOR NEXT YEAR

Captains of Leading Eastern College Sevens Discuss Matter—Revision Will Be Beneficial

That there will be a decided revision in the rules which will govern college hockey in this country next year is today assured following the announcement that former Captain Willets of the Harvard varsity, and former Captain Kuhn and Capt. G. A. Peacock of Princeton, have been in conference over the matter. The captain of Yale team is to be invited to join in the next conference.

Captain Alfred Winsor of Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association thinks the sport will be greatly helped by the proposed changes, and while he did not attend the conference already held he will have much to say at the future meetings. When the rules have been revised they will be submitted to Yale, the Boston Athletic Association and the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York. It is expected when the code is finally adopted leading colleges and club teams will make an agreement to play only under these rules.

Copies of the new rules will be sent to prospective opponents and demand that these rules be used. With the support of Harvard, Princeton, Boston Athletic Association, West Point and others the Canadians will have to adhere to the style of play to be adopted if they are to meet American teams.

JOHNSON MAKES NO COMMENT

CHICAGO—President B. B. Johnson of the American league has declined to comment on Thomas' appointment as president of the Chicago Nationals, but seemed to be assured that Charles W. Murphy was no longer connected with the club.

NO PRACTICE FOR THE GIANTS

MARLIN, Tex.—No practice was held by the New York Giants here Thursday on account of weather conditions. The players were given a long cross-country walk, James Thorpe, the famous all-round athlete, being declared the winner.

PRINCETON SOPHOMORES WIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's indoor track season closed Thursday when the sophomores secured enough points to win in the annual indoor handicap meet. The point score was: Sophomores, 51 2-3; juniors, 38 1/2; freshmen, 37 2-5; seniors, 7.

BROOKLYN IN FAST CONTEST

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Manager Robinson sent his Brooklyn Nationals through two hard practice sessions, and wound up the work Thursday with a fast nine-inning game between two teams made up from the squad, the regulars winning, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO DEFEATS SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Savannah team here Thursday by a score of 12 to 3. The Chicago team made 19 hits and 4 errors, while Savannah got 9 hits and 5 errors.

BROOKLYN FEDERALS WIN

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Brooklyn Federals easily defeated the Woodford College team here Thursday by a score of 15 to 0. Chappelle, Summers and Peters pitched for Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE BEATS PHILADELPHIA

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—The Baltimore International league team defeated the Philadelphia Nationals here Thursday by a score of 7 to 6. The winners scored 4 runs in the eighth inning.

THREE PLAYERS ARE NOW TIED IN BILLIARD PLAY

Charles Hedden Defeats Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer and M. D. Brown Wins From Joseph Mayer, Class A Championship

MORE GAMES TODAY

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS
J. F. Poggenburg W L H A T H R
E. W. Gardner 4 1 12 4 33 73
M. D. Brown 4 1 14 23 29 124
J. Mayer 4 1 11 4 36 105
J. Hedden 2 19 1 21 75
Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer 2 4 16 135
E. L. Milburn 2 4 10 30 27 102
E. L. Milburn 0 6 10 17 29 70

THE HOME FORUM

WORKING METAPHYSICALLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEN have been so long educated to think that they must make their own plans and carve out their own fortunes on material lines that they need to reverse their entire concept of existence if they are to enter into the benefits of such a new and wholly Christlike system as Christian Science. Tilling the soil is a natural and logical outcome of the Adam belief in a material man. If such a man had ever existed he would owe his existence to a material creator, to whom his allegiance would be due, and he would be bound to cultivate himself and his world in accordance with material schemes for development. This is just what so-called mortals have done, in practice, though in theory they have rendered to God certain dues in the form of prayers, asking him to overcome their lower gods. Thus, when overtaken by sickness they have employed medical aids to recovery, asking God to bless these lest they should fail of their efficacy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, and throughout her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made it clear that this is the process defined as a "house divided against itself" and bound to fall, because to the extent that mortal man has called upon matter for help he has deduced from his reliance upon Spirit and worked against his own interests. The Bible contains all needful

proofs of the superiority of spiritual over physical means to heal sickness and to produce harmony, but it is only in Christian Science that the method of metaphysical working has been reduced to a system governed by rules that all may learn to apply.

It seems likely that the Apostle John alone, even amongst our Lord's closest followers, approximated to a full and intelligent grasp of the Principle which underlay Jesus' words and works. Even so the world was not ready to understand what John recorded. For nineteen centuries it was not ready, but during those years Truth was overturning, overturning, "until he come whose right it is," and the world may now greatly rejoice that it is privileged to receive the exact interpretation of the Scripture.

The Gospels record no clearer lesson given to the disciples concerning the way in which they should work than their experience on the Sea of Tiberias after the Master's resurrection and it is a lesson no less helpful to Jesus' students of today. At Simon Peter's bidding they had gone a-fishing. Apparently the problem of what is called "making a living" faced them and in spite of having been appointed fishers of men they put their boats out into the night in the hope that their needs would thus be met. But their labors were without result;

we are told that they caught no fish. This failure may have caused them to ponder and to realize that they were not developing the highest instincts within them, for when the morning came and they heard the Master's questioning, "Children, have ye any meat?" they answered simply, "No." Obeying the command to "cast the net on the right side," that is to know their supply of fish to be unlimited in divine Mind, the supply was immediately realized and because it was the result of metaphysical work the net was not broken although the haul was a very great one.

We cannot think that Simon Peter again called upon the other disciples to join him in a night's fishing; but, rather, we may expect that they remembered how Jesus had passed nights in prayer and yet had met the need of five thousand in bread and fish. Nevertheless Mrs. Eddy tells us to "emerge gently from matter into Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 485), and would by no means advise us to cast aside our present occupations whilst insufficiently trained and fitted for giving all our time to metaphysical work. Rather we should strive to purify sense and self that Spirit may control us more and more completely and the time will come when self-will and material methods are no longer used in the hope of good results which can only be attained by metaphysical processes.

Intimate Story Told of John Quincy Adams

One of the stories told by Henry Cabot Lodge, in his "Memories," was handed down to him from the generation that preceded him, and tells of a visit made by John Quincy Adams to New York as late as 1844. He went on a committee from the Massachusetts Historical Society with Dr. George Ellis. They went to "Bunker's" on the Battery and took a large airy room together. Mr. Adams would have no fire, though it was November, and he insisted on having the window wide open. After they were both in bed Mr. Adams would begin stories and tell all sorts of experiences, full of vigor and snap and extremely amusing. Dr. Ellis said that he sometimes had to stuff the sheet in his mouth to keep from roaring aloud with laughter at Mr. Adams' fun. Presently Mr. Adams would say, "Now it is time to go to sleep and I am going to say my prayers. I shall also say the verse my mother taught me when a child. I have never failed to repeat it every night of my life. I have said it in Holland, Prussia, Russia, England, Washington and Quincy. I say it out loud, and I don't mumble it, either." Then he would repeat in a loud clear voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Next morning early Mr. Adams would take a cold bath and when dressed would sit down with the Bible on his knees, and with a candle in his hand he would expound a psalm to Dr. Ellis in the most vigorous manner.

John Quincy Adams, it will be remembered, represented the United States in the Netherlands and in Prussia before he was President and during the presidency of his father. His presidency came about in 1824, entirely without office seeking on his part. He was chosen by the House of Representatives when neither he nor Andrew Jackson had secured a majority of votes at the polls.

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Pumping Out the Mines

Fifteen tons of water must be pumped out of the mines for every ton of anthracite coal produced in Pennsylvania. As the more accessible coal seams have been exhausted, shafts have been sunk deeper, and the volume of water to be pumped out has increased rapidly. Statistics give the production of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania fields as a little less than 70,000,000 tons of hard coal per year, which, on a 15 to 1 basis, makes the water pumped amount to over a billion tons in a twelvemonth.—Popular Mechanics.

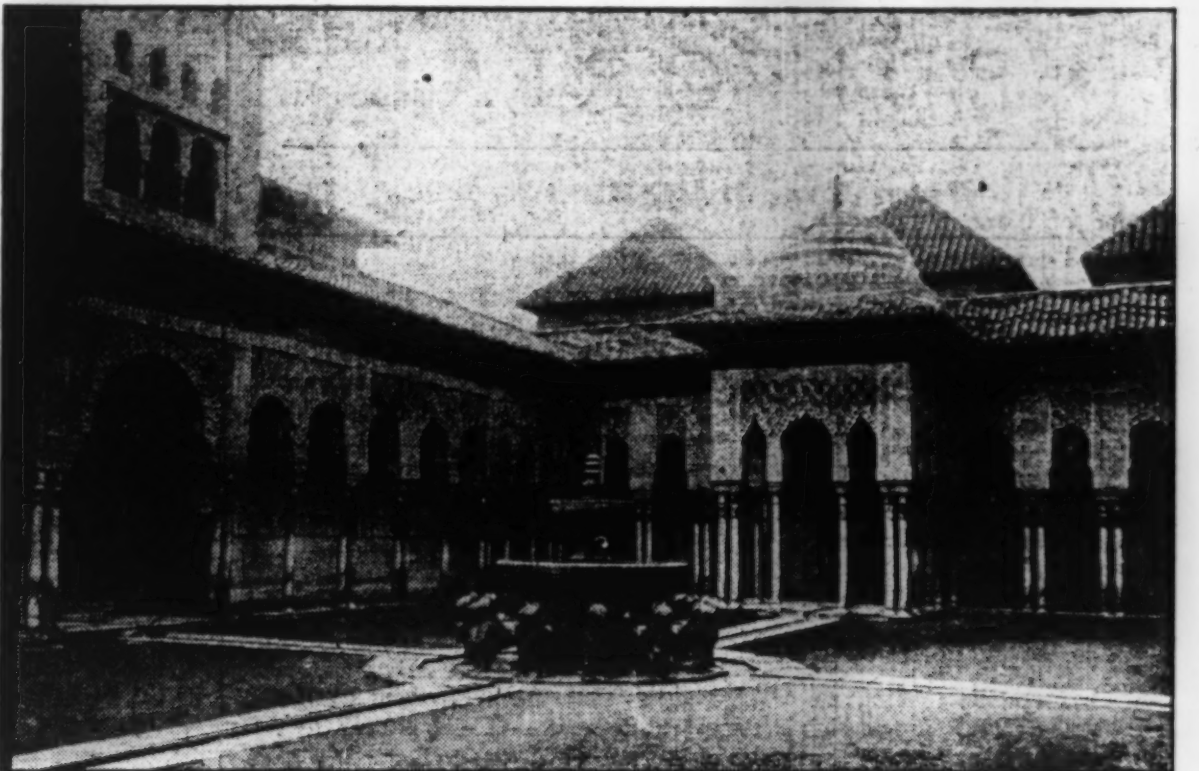
Education Basis of Evolution

Education must ever be the basis of evolution, as opposed to the ignorance of revolution, which seeks to accomplish a legitimate purpose by illegitimate means. It must not be thought that we withhold our admiration and sympathy from those, says the editor of the Athenaeum (London), who, appalled by the world's lethargy, make themselves a bridge to span the gulf between the real and the ideal. Pioneers careless of self must ever lead the way, however injudicious their methods, and we who follow can only give them that homage which blesses those who give more than those who receive. In an ever-changing world the thought and action of idealists can have but one purpose—that reshaping of all things, great and small, which makes towards improvement.

Revelation, Philosophy

Revelation and philosophy differ in this, that philosophy tells us what men think about God, revelation what God thinks about men. Revelation is the drawing aside of the veil which hides God, duty, immortality. It does not give us speculations about them, but shows us the things themselves.—James Freeman Clarke.

COURT OF LIONS IN THE ALHAMBRA



Acacias of California

Nothing, perhaps, takes the eye of the tourist to southern California during the first four months of the year more than the acacias. The fluffy blossoms, varying in color from lemon-yellow to golden orange, in size from a pea to a walnut, and in shape from a sphere to a cylinder, according to the variety, are borne in such profusion that in some instances, they literally obliterate the foliage of the tree.

Some 10 varieties of acacias have been freely planted in the parks, streets and public places, says a writer in Suburban Life, and although the seeds were originally obtained from Australia, Africa and southern Europe the trees have flourished so well, and made themselves so much at home, that one begins to associate them with the Golden state. So different in form and leaf and blossom are many of these trees that, to any one who has not watched them from the time their seed-leaves break through the ground until they have reached maturity, it is difficult to realize that they are all members of one family.

Forty Reputed Raphaels

A country priest named Tenand, who lives in Janvry, a little French village in the valley of Chevreuse, claims to have in his possession no fewer than 40 original paintings of the great Urbian master, which he is anxious to show to any stray visitor to the remote village. This man is an enthusiastic admirer of art, and although he has traveled very little, has been collecting paintings systematically. All the pictures ascribed to Raphael show many of his qualities, and all are dated from his time. One of the pictures is signed R. V. (Raphael Urbian), all the others bear only a small R, and some are signed R. S. (Raphael Sanzio). M. Tenand does not say how he obtained these treasures but he hopes that connoisseurs will feel sufficiently interested in his discoveries to risk a journey to Janvry for their inspection. The Paris Matin sent a representative who does not seem to be convinced of their authenticity, for he concludes his report: Forty Raphaels, how beautiful that would be, but 40 Raphaels are decidedly too many all at once.

Bedrock of Character

Trustworthiness is the bedrock of character.—James A. Leonard.

IRISH PARLIAMENT ON COLLEGE GREEN

GRATTAN'S Parliament," a book by Mr. Bodkin, K. C., gives several very interesting accounts of the old Irish parliament house in Dublin, written in 1787, when that much admired building was first completed. The following is from the pen of Thomas Malton, an English artist:

The Parliament House of Ireland is, notwithstanding the several pieces of architecture since raised, the noblest structure Dublin has to boast and it is no hyperbole to advance that this edifice in its entirety is the grandest, most convenient and extensive of its kind in Europe. The portico is without any of the usual architectural decorations, having neither statue, base, bas-relief tablet, sculptured keystone, or sunk panel to enrich it. It derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of Fine Art, and it is one of the finest instances of form alone expressing true symmetry. . . . This noble structure is situated in College Green and is placed nearly at right angles with the west front of the college. The continuity of two such structures gives a grandeur of scene that would do honor to the first city of Europe. The interior of this admirable building corresponds in every respect with the majesty of its external appearance. . . . The Commons' room is truly deserving of admiration. Its form is circular, 55 feet in diameter included in a square. The seats whereon the members sit are disposed round the room in concentric circles, one rising above another. . . . A narrow gallery for the public, about five feet broad with very convenient seats, is fitted up with a balustrade in front between pillars. . . . The House of Lords is situated to the

right of the Commons and is also a noble apartment. The body is 40 feet long by 30 feet wide, in addition to which at the upper end is a circular recess 13 feet deep, like a huge niche wherein the throne is placed under a rich canopy of crimson velvet. . . . Here again, from below the bar when the House is assembled a high scene of picturesque grandeur is presented, and the Viceroy on his throne appears with more splendor than his Majesty himself on his throne of England.

Although the Alhambra has fallen from its first high estate, it does not cease to attract to it all lovers of beautiful buildings as well as all pilgrims to the scenes of the great dramas of history.

The Waking Year

A lady red upon the hill
Her annual secret keeps:
A lady white within the field
In placid lily sleeps.
The tidy breezes with their brooms
Sweep vale and hill and tree.
Prithee my pretty housewives,
Who may expected be?
The neighbors do not yet suspect,
The woods exchange a smile—
Orchard, and buttercup and bird
In such a little while!
And yet how still the landscape stands,
How nonchalant the wood,
As if the resurrection
Were nothing very odd.
—Emily Dickinson.

Learning to Spend

The chief end of education is not, as many seem to think, to earn, to earn, to earn, but rather to spend, to spend, to spend; to spend prudently that there may be no waste; to spend wisely that the best may be obtained; to spend generously that as many as possible may be benefited thereby; to spend money that represents a man's toil so as to lighten his labors; to spend energy in such a way as to give increased strength; to spend time in order that more time may be had for the things that count.—Good Housekeeping.

Inviting Famous Women

One of the projects of California women for the exposition at San Francisco is to invite six world-famous women to be their guests. It will be interesting to know which six women will be chosen and whether they will accept the summons.

Wireless Reduces Cost

From one viewpoint wireless telegraphy is not wireless at all, for it is dependent upon wire aerials in the sending and reception of messages. But a writer in the American Review of Reviews holds that the use of the term "wireless" is fully justified because the enormous lengths of wire employed by the ordinary system of telegraphy in connecting stations with one another are entirely eliminated. This is a matter of tremendous commercial importance. For example, the cable system connecting the United States with Honolulu was installed at an expense of about \$20,000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval amounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of upkeep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the first cost, maintenance and operation of a wireless station can be secured for about 2.5 per cent of the money required for the regulation cable system. Of course, the inauguration of transoceanic wireless connections must result in enormous cheapening of messages.

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Traits of the Original Immigrants to America

AS history makers those who will suffer loss and exile rather than give up an ideal that has somehow taken hold of them are well nigh as unlike ordinary folks as if they had dropped from Mars." This is the key in which Edward Ross has pitched his praise of the New England Puritans whom he classes first in his discussion of the original immigrants to the new world. Writing in the Century Magazine, he finds that the quality of these people, tested not only by what they sacrificed but by the disciplines of the wilderness to which they came, remain still in those descendants of the hardy and faithful group who choose their ideal good in place of all other gain.

Of the Dutch who settled New Amsterdam some were Walloons, fleeing from oppression in the Spanish Netherlands, but most of them came primarily for gain. Virginia was settled, so American histories now agree, not so much by scions of aristocratic families as by the

middle-class people of intelligence, many of whom were the country gentry, merchants and tradesmen and now and then a lawyer or a minister. Some royalist families fled to escape Cromwell's overturning hand and from that period the names of Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Marshall and Washington became known in Virginia—today types of Virginia's contribution to the land. But Virginia had also a large quota of bondmen, wrong-doers, who were bound out as servants to the colonists, having been given the option of servitude in the American plantations. Most of them, however, seem to have become law-breakers through the hardships of their lot and the new land meant for them a new leaf of experience in more ways than the one.

The French Huguenots were so strong an element in the colonizing forces of the new world, that from their ranks were drawn 598 of the 14,000 American names registered in Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography," which means eight times their due quota in proportion to their numbers. The Huguenots, like the Puritans and Quakers, came here following an ideal, ready to endure all rather than fail in loyalty thereto. The French Huguenots used to walk from New Rochelle to church in lower New York, a distance of 23 miles. This hints what they were, and with all their hardship they brought the French sensibility, fervor and artistic bent.

William Penn's experiment gained much publicity in Germany and a stream of German Pietists mingled with the

English Quakers. They were well-to-do people, at first, but later a vast river of penniless folk came, known as redemptioners, because they had sold their labor to the shipmaster for a term of years to pay for their passage. Before the revolution 80,000 Germans had debarked at Philadelphia alone, and thousands had settled in the South. Theirs were the economic virtues.

In the last 12 years of the colonial era 20,000 Highlanders sought refuge in America, though most of the Scotch strain came through Ireland. The Governor of Pennsylvania is found complaining that Ireland is sending all her people. These were largely Ulster Presbyterians and about a sixth of the colonial stock before the revolution was supposed to be of the Scotch-Irish race. The Quakers, who wanted to run the province for themselves, protested against their immigration. This writer thinks this "tough, gritty" class has molded the national character more than any other.

Those settlers who pushed farthest out on to the frontiers, meeting the Indian on his own ground and taming the wilds to their uses, were again the picked and chosen. Both in the first emigration and the pioneering into the middle West the love of liberty, independence, self-confidence, were all traits of the American people. Mr. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, says that probably the traits of all these original pioneers of America may be still found in fully a quarter of the population.

DANTE AS SEEN BY DEAN CHURCH

DEAN CHURCH thus estimates Dante: Dante was alone—except in his visionary world—solitary and companionless. . . . And so he is his own law; he owns no tribunal of opinion or standard of taste, except among the great. He hears them exhort him to "let the world talk on—to stand like a tower unshaken by the winds." He fears to be "a timid friend to truth," "to lose life among those who shall call this present time antiquity." He belongs to no party. He is his own arbiter of the beautiful and the becoming; his own judge over right and injustice, innocence and guilt. He has no followers to secure, no school to humor, no public to satisfy; nothing to guide him and nothing to consult, nothing to bind him, nothing to fear, out of himself. . . . full trust in heart and will, in a sense of truth. . . . he gives himself free course. If men have idolized the worthless, and canonized the base, he reverses their award without mercy, and without apology; if they have forgotten the just because he was obscure, he remembers him: if "Monna Berta and Ser Martino," the wimpled and hooded gossips of the day, with their sage company, have settled it to their own satisfaction that Providence cannot avert from their general rules, cannot save where they have doomed, or reject

where they have approved—he both fears more and hopes more. Deeply reverent to the judgment of the ages past, reverent to the persons whom they have immortalized for good and even for evil, in his own day he cares for no man's person and no man's judgment. And he shrinks not from the auguries and forecastings of his mind about their career and fate. Men reasoned rapidly in those days on such subjects, and without much scruple; but not with his deliberate and discriminating sternness.

Poetic Vision

Upon the Poet's soul they flash forever,
In evening shades, these glimpses
strange and sweet;
They fill his heart betimes—they leave him never,
And haunt his steps with sound of falling feet;
He walks beside a mystery night and day;
Still wanders where the sacred spring is hidden;
Yet, would he take the seal from the forbidden,
Then must he work and watch, as well as pray.
—William Gilmore Simms.

PREPARATION FOR A ROYAL VISIT

NO ONE who has not some knowledge of what a state visit means can form any idea of the intricacy and fuss of its preparation, a correspondent to the Manchester (England) Guardian, who has some intimacy with the matter, says, commenting on the approaching visit to France of the King and Queen of England. Diplomatic negotiations have gone forward for months, possibly longer, and as soon as a date has been settled for the state visit the first preparations begin. The expenses are astonishing. It is said that it costs even the French President, who travels in comparative simplicity, at least £40 an hour. The question of clothes in itself is a gigantic one, the German Emperor taking with him, for instance, 15 large trunks of clothes only. When he goes on a military tour of inspection, say, in Saxony he is said to need 17 uniforms.

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THE HOME FORUM

WORKING METAPHYSICALLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEN have been so long educated to think that they must make their own plans and carve out their own fortunes on material lines that they need to reverse their entire concept of existence if they are to enter into the benefits of such a new and wholly Christlike system as Christian Science. Tilling the soil is a natural and logical outcome of the Adam belief in a material man. If such a man had ever existed he would owe his existence to a material creator, to whom his allegiance would be due, and he would be bound to cultivate himself and his world in accordance with material schemes for development. This is just what so-called mortals have done, in practice, though in theory they have rendered to God certain dues in the form of prayers, asking Him to overrule their lower gods. Thus, when overtaken by sickness they have employed medical aids to recovery, asking God to bless these lest they should fail of their efficacy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, and throughout her other writings, Mrs. Eddy has made it clear that this is the process defined as a "house divided against itself" and bound to fall, because to the extent that mortal man has called upon matter for help he has deducted from his reliance upon Spirit and worked against his own interests. The Bible contains all needful

proofs of the superiority of spiritual over physical means to heal sickness and to produce harmony, but it is only in Christian Science that the method of metaphysical working has been reduced to a system governed by rules that all may learn to apply.

It seems likely that the Apostle John alone, even amongst our Lord's closest followers, approximated to a full and intelligent grasp of the Principle which underlay Jesus' words and works. Even so the world was not ready to understand what John recorded. For nineteen centuries it was not ready, but during all those years Truth was overturning, overturning, "until he come whose right it is," and the world may now greatly rejoice that it is privileged to receive the exact interpretation of the Scripture.

The Gospels record no clearer lesson given to the disciples concerning the way in which they should work than their experience on the Sea of Tiberias after the Master's resurrection and it is a lesson no less helpful to Jesus' students of today. At Simon Peter's bidding they had gone a-fishing. Apparently the problem of what is called "making a living" faced them and in spite of having been appointed fishers of men they put their boats out into the night in the hope that their needs would thus be met. But their labors were without result;

we are told that they caught no fish. This failure may have caused them to ponder and to realize that they were not developing the highest instincts within them, for when the morning came and they heard the Master's questioning, "Children, have ye any meat?" they answered simply, "No." Obeying the command to "cast the net on the right side," that is to know their supply of fish to be unlimited in divine Mind, the supply was immediately realized and because it was the result of metaphysical work the net was not broken although the haul was a very great one.

We cannot think that Simon Peter again called upon the other disciples to join him in a night's fishing; but, rather, we may expect that they remembered how Jesus had passed nights in prayer and yet had met the need of five thousand in bread and fish. Nevertheless Mrs. Eddy tells us to "emerge gently from matter into Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 485), and would by no means advise us to cast aside our present occupations whilst insufficiently trained and fitted for giving all our time to metaphysical work. Rather we should strive to purify sense and self that Spirit may control us more and more completely and the time will come when self-will and material methods are no longer used in the hope of good results which can only be attained by metaphysical processes.

Intimate Story Told of John Quincy Adams

One of the stories told by Henry Cabot Lodge, in his "Memories," was handed down to him from the generation that preceded him, and tells of a visit made by John Quincy Adams to New York as late as 1844. He went on a committee from the Massachusetts Historical Society with Dr. George Ellis. They went to "Bunker's" on the Battery and took a large airy room together. Mr. Adams would have no fire, though it was November, and he insisted on having the window wide open. After they were both in bed Mr. Adams would begin stories and tell all sorts of experiences, full of vigor and snap and extremely amusing. Dr. Ellis said that he sometimes had to stuff the sheet in his mouth to keep from roaring aloud with laughter at Mr. Adams' fun. Presently Mr. Adams would say, "Now it is time to go to sleep and I am going to say my prayers. I shall also say the verse my mother taught me when a child. I have never failed to repeat it every night of my life. I have said it in Holland, Prussia, Russia, England, Washington and Quincy. I say it out loud, and I don't mumble it, either." Then he would repeat in a loud clear voice, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Next morning early Mr. Adams would take a cold bath and when dressed would sit down with the Bible on his knees, and with a candle in his hand he would expound a psalm to Dr. Ellis in the most vigorous manner.

John Quincy Adams, it will be remembered, represented the United States in the Netherlands and in Prussia before he was President and during the presidency of his father. His presidency came about in 1824, entirely without office seeking on his part. He was chosen by the House of Representatives when neither he nor Andrew Jackson had secured a majority of votes at the polls.

Prejudice the Child of Ignorance

Prejudice, in its ordinary literal sense, is prejudging any question without having sufficiently examined it, and adhering to our opinion upon it through ignorance, malice, or perversity, in spite of every evidence to the contrary. The little that we know has a strong alloy of misgiving and uncertainty in it; the mass of things of which we have no means of judging, but of which we form a blind and confident opinion, as if we were thoroughly acquainted with them, is monstrous. Prejudice is the child of ignorance; for as our actual knowledge falls short of our desire to know, or curiosity and interest in the world about us, so we must be tempted to decide upon a greater number of things at a venture; and having no check from reason or inquiry, we shall grow more obstinate and bigoted in our conclusions, according as we have been rash and presumptuous. The absence of proof instead of suspending our judgment, only gives us opportunity of making things out according to our wishes and fancies; mere ignorance is a blank canvas on which we lay what colors we please, and paint objects black and white, as angels or devils, magnify or diminish them at our option; and in the vacuum either of facts or arguments, the weight of prejudice and passion falls with double force, and bears down everything before it.—William Hazlitt.

Pumping Out the Mines

Fifteen tons of water must be pumped out of the mines for every ton of anthracite coal produced in Pennsylvania. As the more accessible coal seams have been exhausted, shafts have been sunk deeper, and the volume of water to be pumped out has increased rapidly. Statistics give the production of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania fields as a little less than 70,000,000 tons of hard coal per year, which, on a 15 to 1 basis, makes the water pumped amount to over a billion tons in a twelvemonth.—Popular Mechanics.

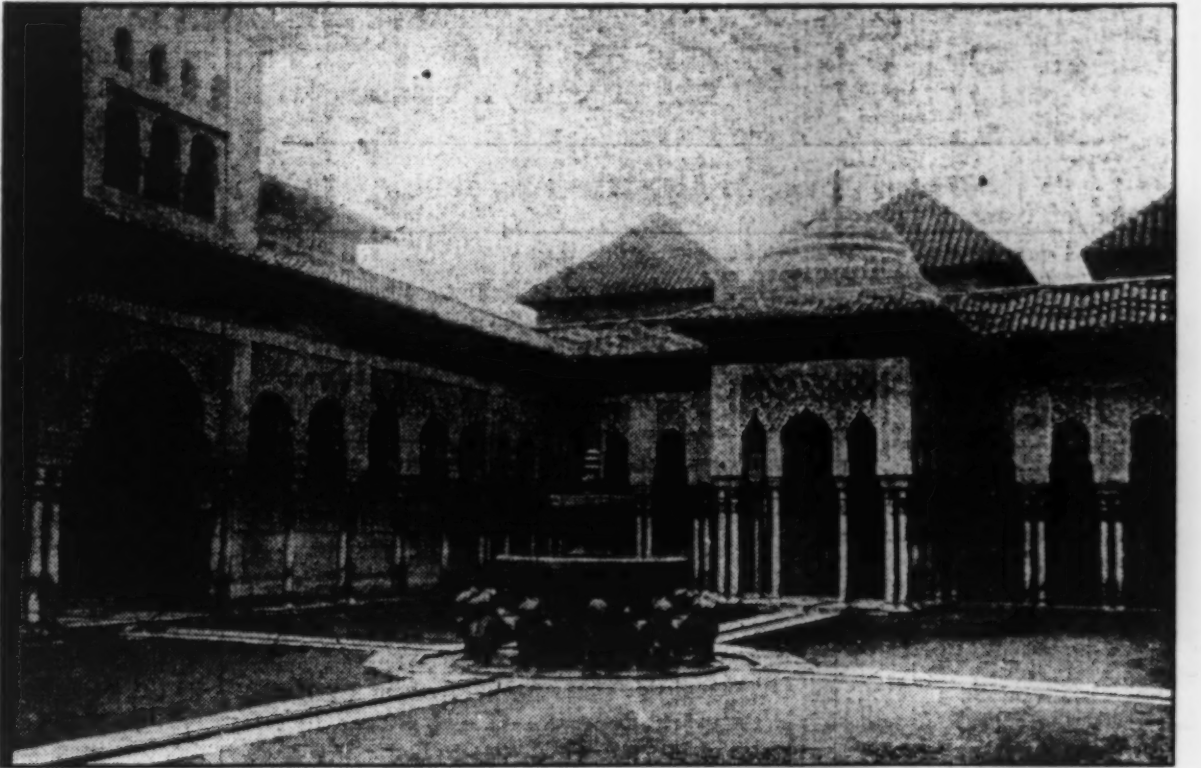
Education Basis of Evolution

Education must ever be the basis of evolution, as opposed to the ignorance of revolution, which seeks to accomplish a legitimate purpose by illegitimate means. It must not be thought that we withhold our admiration and sympathy from those, says the editor of the Athenaeum (London), who, appalled by the world's lethargy, make themselves a bridge to span the gulf between the real and the ideal. Pioneers careless of self must ever lead the way, however injudicious their methods, and we who follow can only give them that homage which blesses those who give more than those who receive. In an ever-changing world the thought and action of idealists can have but one purpose—that reshaping of all things, great and small, which makes towards improvement.

Revelation, Philosophy

Revelation and philosophy differ in this, that philosophy tells us what men think about God, revelation what God thinks about men. Revelation is the drawing aside of the veil which hides God, duty, immortality. It does not give us speculations about them, but shows us the things themselves.—James Freeman Clarke.

COURT OF LIONS IN THE ALHAMBRA



Acacias of California

Nothing, perhaps, takes the eye of the tourist to southern California during the first four months of the year more than the acacias. The fluffy blossoms, varying in color from lemon-yellow to golden orange, in size from a pea to a walnut, and in shape from a sphere to a cylinder, according to the variety, are borne in such profusion that in some instances, they literally obliterate the foliage of the tree.

Some 10 varieties of acacias have been freely planted in the parks, streets and public places, says a writer in Suburban Life, and although the seeds were originally obtained from Australia, Africa and southern Europe the trees have flourished so well, and made themselves so much at home, that one begins to associate them with the Golden State. So different in form and leaf and blossom are many of these trees that, to any one who has not watched them from the time their seed-leaves break through the ground until they have reached maturity, it is difficult to realize that they are all members of one family.

Forty Reputed Raphaels

A country priest named Tenand, who lives in Janvry, a little French village in the valley of Chevreuse, claims to have in his possession no fewer than 40 original paintings of the great Urbinian master, which he is anxious to show to any stray visitor to the remote village. This man is an enthusiastic admirer of art, and although he has traveled very little, he has been collecting paintings systematically. All the pictures ascribed to Raphael show many of his qualities, and are all dated from his time. One of the pictures is signed R. V. (Raphael Urbino), all the others bear only a small r, and some are signed r. s. (Raphael Sanzio). M. Tenand does not say how he obtained these treasures but he hopes that connoisseurs will feel sufficiently interested in his discoveries to take a journey to Janvry for their inspection. The Paris Matin sent a representative who does not seem to be convinced of their authenticity, for he concludes his report: Forty Raphaels, how beautiful that would be, but 40 Raphaels are decidedly too many all at once.

Bedrock of Character

Trustworthiness is the bedrock of character.—James A. Leonard.

IRISH PARLIAMENT ON COLLEGE GREEN

GRATTAN'S Parliament," a book by Mr. Bodkin, K. C., gives several very interesting accounts of the old Irish parliament house in Dublin, written in 1787, when that much admired building was first completed. The following is from the pen of Thomas Malton, an English artist:

The Parliament House of Ireland is, notwithstanding the several pieces of architecture since raised, the noblest structure Dublin has to boast and it is no hyperbole to advance that this edifice in its entirety is the grandest, most convenient and extensive of its kind in Europe. The portico is without any of the usual architectural decorations, having neither statue, base, bas-relief tablet, sculptured keystone, or sunk panel to enrich it. It derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of Fine Art, and it is one of the finest instances of form alone expressing true symmetry. . . . This noble structure is situated in College Green and is placed nearly at right angles with the west front of the college. The continuity of two such structures gives a grandeur of scene that would do honor to the first city of Europe. The interior of this admirable building corresponds in every respect with the majesty of its external appearance. . . . The Commons' room is truly deserving of admiration. Its form is circular, 55 feet in diameter included in a square. The seats whereon the members sit are disposed round the room in concentric circles, one rising above another. . . . A narrow gallery for the public, about five feet broad with very convenient seats, is fitted up with a balustrade in front between pillars. . . . The House of Lords is situated to the

THE Court of Lions is the most famous of the various courts and halls of the Alhambra at Granada, Spain, each of which has its ancient and distinctive name, such as the Court of Myrtles, the Hall of the Ambassadors, and the Hall of the Two Sisters, and it is perhaps the most beautiful of them all. It takes its name from the fountain in the middle, the alabaster basin of which is supported on 12 lions. The court dates from 1377 and is a very perfect specimen of Moorish architecture. The arched walls of the gallery—which, supported on slender marble columns, runs round the court—are of pierced filigree work, which looks like carved ivory, but is really formed of a kind of plaster, peculiar to the Moors. The inner walls were richly decorated but their ornamentations have nearly all disappeared. Washington Irving, writing in 1829, says:

"The peculiar charm of this dreamy old palace is its power of calling up vague reveries and picturings of the past. . . . Everything here appears calculated to inspire kind and happy feelings, for everything is delicate and beautiful. The very light falls tenderly from above, through the lantern of a dome tinted and wrought as if by fairy hands. Through the ample and fretted arch of the portal I behold the Court of Lions, with brilliant sunshine gleaming along its colonnade and sparkling in its fountains."

Although the Alhambra has fallen from its first high estate, it does not cease to attract to it all lovers of beautiful buildings as well as all pilgrims to the scenes of the great dramas of history.

The Waking Year

A lady red upon the hill
Her annual secret keeps;
A lady white within the field
In placid lily sleeps.

The tidy breezes with their brooms
Sweep vale and hill and tree.
Prithee my pretty housewives,
Who may expected be?

The neighbors do not yet suspect,
The woods exchange a smile—
Orchard, and buttercup and bird
In such a little while!

And yet how still the landscape stands,
How nonchalant the wood,
As if the resurrection
Were nothing very odd.

—Emily Dickinson.

Wireless Reduces Cost

From one viewpoint wireless telegraphy is not wireless at all, for it is dependent upon wire aerials in the sending and reception of messages. But a writer in the American Review of Reviews holds that the use of the term "wireless" is fully justified because the enormous lengths of wire employed by the ordinary system of telegraphy in connecting stations with one another are entirely eliminated. This is a matter of tremendous commercial importance. For example, the cable system connecting the United States with Honolulu was installed at an expense of about \$20,000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval amounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of upkeep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the first cost, maintenance and operation of a wireless station can be secured for about 2.5 per cent of the money required for the same items in connection with the regulation cable system. Of course, the inauguration of transoceanic wireless connections must result in enormous cheapening of messages.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Traits of the Original Immigrants to America

AS history makers those who will suffer loss and exile rather than give up an ideal that has somehow taken hold of them are well nigh as unlike ordinary folks as if they had dropped from Mars." This is the key in which Edward Ross has pitched his praise of the New England Puritans whom he classes first in his discussion of the original immigrants to the new world. Writing in the Century Magazine, he finds that the quality of these people, tested not only by what they sacrificed but by the disciplines of the wilderness to which they came, remain still in those descendants of the hardy and faithful group who choose their ideal good in place of all other gain.

Of the Dutch who settled New Amsterdam some were Walloons, fleeing from oppression in the Spanish Netherlands, but most of them came primarily for gain. Virginia was settled, so American histories now agree, not so much by sons of aristocratic families as by the

middle-class people of intelligence, many of whom were the country gentry, merchants and tradesmen and now and then a lawyer or a minister. Some royalist families fled to escape Cromwell's overturning hand and from that period the names of Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Mason, Marshall and Washington became known in Virginia—today types of Virginia's contribution to the land. But Virginia had also a large quota of bondmen, wrong-doers, who were bound out as servants to the colonists, having been given the option of servitude in the American plantations. Most of them, however, seem to have become law-breakers through the hardships of their lot and the new land meant for them a new leaf of experience in more ways than the one.

The French Huguenots were so strong an element in the colonizing forces of the new world, that from their ranks were drawn 598 of the 14,000 American names registered in Appleton's "Encyclopedia of American Biography," which means eight times their due quota in proportion to their numbers. The Huguenots, like the Puritans and Quakers, came here following an ideal, ready to endure all rather than fail in loyalty thereto. The French Huguenots used to walk from New Rochelle to church in lower New York, a distance of 23 miles. This hints what they were, and with all their hardships they brought the French sensibility, fervor and artistic bent.

William Penn's experiment gained much publicity in Germany and a stream of German Pietists mingled with the

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Then a sovereign on a visit of state, people to do it. travels with an enormous supply of decorations, as well as the official "presents" which King George and Queen Mary will have to take to France. Usually these gifts are chosen as much as possible from home products; for instance, dinner services of Midland china might be taken, Crown Derby, Minton, or Coalport, Wedgwood vases, or some of the resuscitated English or Irish laces of very fine design. These gifts are, of course, packed in separate cases, and travel under the personal supervision of an official. On one occasion one of the mistakes occurred that the utmost care cannot always obviate, and such a case of presents was found being despatched abroad by slow goods train. Between this and April next, when the state visit to France takes place, there is plenty of work to be got through—and a great many

Then a sovereign on a visit of state,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 20, 1914

Church Separation Needs Constant Guarding

DEBATE upon the separation of church and state ended so long ago in America that there would be no occasion to recall the conclusion that was reached but for recurrent failures to see and make its exact application. Written into constitutions, accepted as the foundation of liberty to both institutions, unchallenged as the guide to legislative conduct, the principle seems to be constantly subject to indifference or misunderstanding in the places where respect for it is necessary. The recent request that the New England city of Newport make an outright appropriation for the support of sectarian schools and the close division of the large council supposed to be the perfect mirror of the local public opinion are an indication that the application of the accepted rule is not certain always to be made. There is need that the fundamental conclusion be reasserted when, under the thin concealment of a claim that the church is performing a state's work in education and that the burden should be transferred to those of the community that otherwise have to provide for it, an outright demand is made upon the public treasury.

Freedom of worship is secure. The American contribution to the world of a high example of liberty in belief, which the nations have slowly followed, is not assailed in its home; but there is failure to recognize that separation has more to offer than even the most complete non-interference with religious practise. The ideal of independence and freedom has not done its perfect work so long as there is even a proposal that the funds which all the people are called upon to supply shall be turned to the use of any institutions that have even a partially sectarian end or are under sectarian direction. The budgets of many of the American states are burdened with items of aid to educational and charitable undertakings that have their beginnings and derive their authority from some church. So long as this condition remains, separation is denied its consummation, and its benefits, alike for church and state, are in some measure impaired.

The plea that privately or ecclesiastically conducted schools and charities somewhat relieve the state and deserve recompense to the extent that they lift the burden often has a plausibility that captures legislatures or leads municipal governments away from the safe line of conduct. The ulterior purpose is easily concealed and charitably passed by. Would it not be narrow and carping to question the seemingly incidental effect of entrusting the care of those for whom the public has responsibility to the church which in this work is acting helpfully? So the legislator is asked to reason, and so, often, he reasons; he will take no chance of indictment for narrowness. Yet his better defense, we think, would be to plant himself on the ground that the separation of church and state is not a limited device, subject to exceptions, but an inclusive principle whereof strict following is breadth and any denial is narrowness.

We hold that the wise counsel of the times whereto experience is compelling public policy is that public spending may not safely or rightly go beyond or outside of public control. When the appropriation has any color of gratuity, or when it passes beyond a strict accountability for its purely public use, there comes a risk of its diversion to ends that are for a part of the people and not for the whole. There seems to be need of pressing home this one safe rule. It is in constant danger of suspension through kindness or under pressure of an interested body. The lingering presence of a partnership between church and state, nominally dissolved long ago, is avoided whenever and wherever men who make laws and disburse tax-raised funds stand strongly and broadly for the state's thoroughgoing control of their application.

What Trends of Trade Mean

THAT imports of breadstuffs and meats at ports of the United States have risen from \$11,000,000 in 1903 to \$46,000,000 last year is coming to be understood by thoughtful persons as indicating arrival of a new epoch in the history of the republic. Nor is it the only sign of change. Time was, not so long ago either, when the United States was a debtor nation. It borrowed steadily from Europe the capital with which to construct much of its vast land transportation system. Within a generation this status has altered considerably. Capital from the United States is now borrowed on occasion by European financiers; it is beginning to find investment in large sums in South America and in Asia. The surplus wealth of New England and of New York that once was eagerly sought by borrowers of the West and the South is not in demand as it once was, hence it is finding its way across seas to distant continents. Here is another alteration of conditions that, to wideawake folk, is a semaphore to make way for change. The United States has money to loan and to invest abroad.

But this is not all. Its exports of manufactures are mounting, as exports of food products decline. The home demand for goods cannot begin now to equal the producing capacity of the mills and factories, so a campaign is on for the markets of the world, and this goes along with national legislation favoring increased free access of manufacturers to alien-grown raw materials. For the swelling imports mean not only new sources of food supply for consumers but also new sources of material for manufacturers.

As yet only statisticians, economic experts and far-sighted captains of industry realize the meaning of these facts; they only partially. The effect of these changes upon political policies, national ideals and international relations cannot be forecast in detail; but none the less it is clear that the new century has seen few if any equally significant events. Changes like these do not lend themselves to embellishment by the pictorial and imaginative arts of rhetorical journalists and orators. They furnish less "copy" than wars and rumors of war. They have to do with economics, which some persons deem a wholly sordid thing and others wholly stupid. Nevertheless history is being made.

JOHN LIND hardly does himself justice when he tells a correspondent that he has nothing to say concerning the United States position in Mexico. He probably means that he has nothing to tell.

IT APPEARS that there are more ways of looking at the sale of honors than one. Henry Labouchere, the political Puck of the Gladstone era, once declared that if a man wanted a title he should always get it, and that a refusal of his request ought to entitle him to bring an action against the government, under the cruelty to animals act. That was more Labouchereano. Lord Ribblesdale, on the other hand, with that genial cynicism in which the Upper House delights, warns the reforming peers against exchanging their robes for the habiliments of Mr. Pecksniff, whilst The Westminster Gazette, most thoughtful of ministerial organs, vouchsafes a pious opinion that a subscription to the party funds is a meritorious proceeding, and not infrequently the swan-song of a radical politician. Anyway, it dryly insists, a peerage purchased means a shelved politician, for no one with an active claim would be found in the honors mart, whereas a competitor with an unsatisfied claim may be a very fountain of jobbery.

Now all this would be very clever if it were not that it demands two admissions. First, that two blacks make a white; second, that honors have no moral value. It is easy enough to declaim against the hereditary principle. The arguments to hand lie in the exhaustion of the obvious. Because, however, the second Earl of Chatham was left, where his father never would have been, "waiting for Sir Richard Strachan," or because some famous peers have been succeeded by degenerate sons, that does not make the sale of peerages for the purpose of augmenting the party war chest or indeed for Lord Willoughby de Broke's ingenious method of financing a national undertaking, a moral or a desirable proceeding.

The question whether such honors have any moral value, is a much more debatable one. The mere idea of the thing converted Carlyle's pen into a volcano of expletives in eruption; and a famous London paper, in a brilliant parody, once poured vitriolic scorn on poet lords. At the same time it is impossible to deny all that was fine in the noblesse oblige of the ancient regime, whilst if a great soldier like Wellington, a great sailor like Nelson, a great lawyer like Blackburn, or a great statesman like Pitt, accept a title, it is scarcely fair to rank them with an astute financier who utilizes millions acquired in a very doubtful fashion to purchase a distinction, or a vendor of intoxicants who buys an honor for himself out of the price of the misery of thousands. On the whole, as long as titles continue, the nation will probably agree to regard their acquirement rather as the reward for services to the country than as affording the party whips the opportunity of proving how nicely they can balance themselves on the slack wire of the corrupt practices act without falling off.

Perfecting the Antitrust Bills

AS THE outlines of the United States administration's policy toward monopolies and monopolistic tendencies in business emerge in the form of legislative bills, it is evident that time has wrought some modifications. Evidence produced before committees of Congress or submitted to the President has had an illuminating effect, registered in surrender of some intentions earlier declared but now seen to be impracticable. The fact that consideration of the President's original propositions respecting interlocking directorates, holding companies and definition of restraints of trade has of late been carried on by Republican as well as Democratic members of committees also has had its effect. The net result of this more traditional as well as broader policy will be to give to the bills, as revised and amended, a volume of support, when it comes to voting by Congress, such as would have been lacking had there been no chance for fair, non-partisan debate in the committees. If the President, as we suspect, is to be credited with ordering this more tolerant spirit and permitting it to shape happily the coming laws, he is but following a tactical method as an executive that he showed first when Governor of New Jersey, a method that also worked admirably during the last stages of shaping the new banking and currency law.

Debate of public measures in committee or conference rooms seems far more likely to compass wise ends than the forensics of forum and assembly hall. Harvard's noted former president, Dr. Eliot, always trusted to "six men seated around a table" when he was planning any constructive educational reform, and President Wilson has had both academic and political experience leading him to resort to that sort of process. Though it spells a certain measure of compromise and modification of extreme positions, the method does not indicate surrender of principle. In this case there still is to be definition of illegal business, placing of personal responsibility on the guilty official, and prohibition of price-fixing and of interlocking directorates. But exceptions are to be recognized and provided for. A complex situation can hardly be solved with a simple device. Allowance is to be made for diversities of result when conditions and motives vary.

This attitude seems to us to represent the highest form of statecraft. A fabric of life as varied in its threads of motive and in its patterns of justice as contemporary existence now is, especially in the United States and in western Europe, is not as a rule best mended by the hands of amateurs. Wisdom based on experience is the contribution of the real expert.

AN adjustment of the water power controversy that will be satisfactory alike to the several states and to the United States federal government is promised at Washington. Difficulties encountered in reaching a basis of settlement that shall be acceptable to all parties have long delayed what may well be called a triumph of the conservation policy. At no time in the last ten years has the United States government been willing to recede from the position taken during the Roosevelt administration that the reckless exploitation by private interests of the natural resources of the nation must be stopped; on the other hand, at no time since conservation became an issue have the states, and especially those of the South and West, been willing to surrender to the federal authority absolute jurisdiction over natural resources within their borders.

Here the issue has been joined, and here has been the impediment to the work of preserving for the generations to come the water power of the country not already in the hands of private owners. But the time has not been lost. Pending an adjustment of the

Against the Sale of Honors

dispute between the states and the nation, the former have been advancing to a better understanding of the nature of their trusteeship and responsibility. Water right privileges have been withheld. There has been little if any exploitation of water power privileges in the last ten years. If it be true that water power development has been checked, thereby arresting industrial progress in many parts of the country, it is also true that the states, with hardly an exception, have held to their assets in this particular and that they are in possession of them today.

A settlement at Washington on bases to be proposed by Secretaries Garrison and Lane, the outlines of which are already known, will insure to the states the jurisdiction upon which they have been and are still insistent; it will at the same time enable the federal government to interpose in behalf of all the people should the states, or any of them, become lax in their methods of dealing with water power development. As matters stand now, thanks to federal action, whether this has been welcome or unwelcome, the states are in possession of water privileges of tremendous value which might have been frittered away. They will be able to dictate terms to the water power franchise seekers; they should be able to acquire from the leasing of these franchises revenues of such volume in the future as greatly to relieve their people of the burden of taxation. Taking another view of the matter, under the settlement, assuming that it will enable them to make contracts to their own advantage and on their own terms, it should place them in a position where they can go far toward regulating development of water power so that it shall not be unduly cheapened, and so that it shall be employed to secure for their communities permanent prosperity rather than temporary booms.

Very large and important areas of the United States are waiting anxiously for such a settlement as the one promised. When it comes apparently it will liberate millions of capital, open employment for thousands of men and give a new impetus to industry.

BOTH investors in Canadian railway stocks and statesmen of countries affiliated politically or racially with the Dominion are watching with interest for proximate and ultimate settlement of issues now facing the government because of its exceptionally close fiscal relations with the railways. Upon the reply of the Borden ministry to the application of the Canadian Northern's officials for a bond guarantee of \$40,000,000 hinges more than the appeal itself would indicate. The reply must be made in the light of a rising demand from taxpayers for full illumination of the net results of the national policy of subsidized railroad building.

Facts already submitted by an official commission indicate waste on a scale that creates disinclination to proceed further with the method hitherto followed. No ministry, of whatever party, can proceed summarily to add to the Dominion's pledged credit, not to mention the guarantees of the provinces, without incurring great political risks. As in the United States, the taxpayer, the shipper and the payer of fares are beginning to be heard; and journals and citizens of character begin to demand that light be shed on doings at Ottawa of a sort that have resulted in past victories for the railways seeking legislative sanction for their projects.

The United States has more than a theoretical interest in the situation, for some of its gravest internal problems now arise from prior lack of adequate federal control of transportation, especially on its financial side. The republic has seen most of its transcontinental systems of railway capitalized and built without any extension of aid from the treasuries of the nation or the states, either in direct subsidies or in guarantees. Thus freed from any government supervision in their formative days, these corporations have all the more vigorously objected to such restrictions and control as have been enforced by later public opinion. But Canada, through her unprecedented pledging of national and provincial resources to the construction of trunk lines, has established a right to supervise and control the common carriers to a degree that may go far, if it be proved that funds set apart for building of roads have been diverted or wasted.

GREAT strides have been made in the conduct of public grounds since the days of "Keep Off-the-Grass" and "Don't Touch" signs. In recent years there has been a general awakening to the fact that the parks belong to the people and that they are intended for the use and enjoyment of the people. We cannot see that the larger freedom resulting from recognition of this fact has anywhere been seriously abused; on the contrary, it appears to have increased and sharpened the public's sense of its own responsibility. Popular interest in the parks has grown with every added attraction; these places are no longer maintained merely for show, or merely for the pleasure of the few; they have become playgrounds for the many.

Recently possession of a plot of ground was obtained by some thoughtful women in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, and set aside as "the children's acre." Under proper and skilful direction children were employed in planting it. A little later in the season, when the plants blossom and bloom, children are to be at liberty to pluck the flowers at their pleasure. It is to be one flower garden, at least, in which children are not to be cautioned, held back, forbidden, admonished or reprimanded for playing among the flowers or picking them.

There are some who will insist, of course, that the children will mistake liberty for license and soon work destruction in this garden, but perhaps these persons are those who have not the best understanding of children or their ways. Possibly the very novelty of the thing may lead at first to youthful immoderation. But we think it may be taken for granted that the majority will be governed by propriety, and that, like their elders, they will strive to be worthy of the greater freedom granted them.

The San Francisco idea has much to recommend it to general adoption. "Children's acres" might well be set aside in the parks of all towns and cities. Wholly apart from the instruction that would go with the cultivation of the gardens—and the value of this is not to be overlooked—the sense of proprietorship and responsibility that the plan promises to develop should weigh for much with parents to whom the task of providing suitable pastimes for their little ones in the summer and in the open is a serious problem.

Railway Problems of Canada

Flowers for the Children to Pluck

Settling the Water Power Question